MIDDLE EAST AND SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

8 NOVEMBER 1982

Jordan

Husayn Interview -- In a BBC interview broadcast by Amman television, King Husayn revealed that he and PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat have discussed recognizing Israel. Husayn said he hopes the PLO will "act in a manner that will help the Palestinian cause in the best possible way in the near future." Israel "obviously exists and it has a right to exist," the king asserted, adding that he thinks this is also the Palestinians' opinion. He told the Palestinians it would be a "great help" if they issued a statement at least conditionally recognizing Israel's right to exist. However, the king reiterated that Jordan will not move on the Palestinian issue without a clear mandate from the Palestinians themselves and from the rest of the Arab world. Husayn declared that he has a "strong conviction" that President Ronald Reagan is "serious and determined to see progress made" in the Middle East. He stated that he is anxious to know more about the U.S. administration's plans and added that "a dialogue is needed to clarify many points."

PLO Comments -- The Palestine Central Council which will meet in 2 weeks in Damascus will discuss the possibility of amending some articles of the Palestinian National Charter, particularly those concerning the recognition of Israel, Radio Monte Carlo reported on 5 November. The radio noted that PLO recognition of Israel must be preceded by an amendment of the Palestinian National Charter, either "in letter or spirit." However, PLO spokesman Mahmud al-Labadi said that "recognition of Israel is premature," according to an interview with the Riyadh paper AL-JAZIRAh published on 1 November. He added that Palestinians are against Zionism and expansion, but not against coexisting with Jews in Palestine.

Israeli Comments -- A "senior Israeli official" chided King Husayn for advising the PLO to recognize Israel when he himself does not do so, Jerusalem radio reported. The official called on Husayn to "set an example" and said that Husayn's recognition would be most welcome.

However, Labor Party Chairman Shim'on Peres described King Husayn's "recognition" of Israel as a "positive development," Jerusalem television reported on 6 November. Peres said that there are currently no channels of communication between the Labor Party and the Jordanian monarch and stressed that the Nabulus delegation which recently visited Amman had not advised the Labor Party of its plans to visit Jordan, the television added. In an interview with the Tel Aviv daily YEDI'OT AHARONOT published on 5 November, Peres declared that he would not meet with PLO leader 'Arafat but "would have preferred" to meet with King Husayn because the Labor Party can reach an agreement with him that will not necessitate establishing a Palestinian state.

Israel

West Bank Settlements -- Deputy Agricultural Minister and member of the Ministerial Committee on Settlements Mikha'el Deqel stated that Israel would have about 20 new or expanded settlements in the coming year, including the settlements mentioned previously by Housing Minister and Deputy Prime Minister David Levi, Jerusalem radio reported on 5 November. Deqel told THE JERUSALEM POST that, pending Knesset approval, the Treasury has approved 500 million shekels for the settlement budget. However, Deputy Prime Minister and Chairman of the Ministerial Committee on Settlements Simha Ehrlich claimed that although the government has a "consistent policy" on settlements, "no new decisions" have been made because there is "no budget available" to establish even those settlements which have already been approved, the Tel Aviv daily MA'ARIV revealed. The plan to establish 20 settlements next year is "more wishful thinking than an actual plan," the paper noted.

The Defense Ministry plans to turn four military outposts in "Judaea and Samaria" into civilian settlements without the consent of the Ministerial Committee on Settlement Affairs, Jerusalem television reported. The outposts are in addition to the recently announced plans for five or six settlements in "Judaea and Samaria," the television pointed out.

Prime Minister Menahem Begin told the 7 November Cabinet session that he instructed the Israeli envoy in Washington to protest the U.S. administration's statements against establishing settlements in "Judaea and Samaria," Jerusalem radio reported. Begin noted that the Cabinet's policy on settlements is clear and that Israel will continue to establish settlements in the territories. A source close to the prime minister told the Tel Aviv daily DAVAR that Begin thinks President Reagan's plan is "Russian roulette with live ammunition." According to Jerusalem radio, Minister Without Portfolio Mordekhay Ben-Porat suggested that reports concerning settlement affairs be censored; Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir replied that settlement activity cannot be covered up, but added that there is no need to make prior announcements on future settlement plans.

The Egyptian Foreign Minister termed Israel's decision to build settlements on the West Bank a new act "to destroy the peace process," and Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Dr Butrus Ghali said it was a "new blow" to President Reagan's peace initiative, MENA reported. The minister expressed the hope that the United States will immediately adopt appropriate action to halt this "subversive" activity, MENA added. An AL-AHRAM article cited by MENA described the settlement issue as "a U.S. problem."

Security Incidents -- Three people were injured when a bomb was hurled at the central synagogue in Herzliyya, IDF radio reported on 8 November. A Gaza resident was killed the previous day after a grenade was thrown at an IDF vehicle but a soldier succeeded in throwing it back out, according to the radio.

Further Beirut Massacre Testimony -- Brig Gen 'Amos Yaron testified to the commission of inquiry into the Beirut massacres that Chief of Staff Refa'el Eytan told Phalangist commanders on the afternoon of 17 September that they had done a "nice job" and issued an order for them to continue their operations in the Shatila and Sabra camps until the following morning, Jerusalem radio reported.

Lebanon

Security Situation -- Israeli and Syrian artillery exchanged fire in the Al-Biqa' Valley on 6 November, Voice of Lebanon radio reported. The Ash-Shuf mountain area was calm on 5-6 November but renewed sectarian clashes and kidnappings occurred on 7 November, according to Beirut radio reports. Meanwhile, Progressive Socialist Party leader Walid Junblatt announced in an interview with AFP that he is prepared to cooperate with President Amin al-Jumayyil and is ready to disarm his Druze militia "in the framework of a general disarmament." Junblatt confirmed that the leftist National Movement no longer exists.

Arab Relations -- President al-Jumayyil and Prime Minister Shafiq al-Wazzan will visit Saudi Arabia on 14 November for talks on the withdrawal of foreign forces and on the reconstruction of Lebanon, Beirut radio reported. Lebanon will not return its ambassador to Libya until the Libyans officially apologize for Col Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi's criticism of President al-Jumayyil, the radio also noted.

Talks with Israel -- The talks between Israel and Lebanon are being delayed because the two sides disagree on the agenda, the composition of the delegations and the venue for the talks, Jerusalem radio reported. Israeli officials expressed surprise at the stand adopted by U.S. Assistant Secretary for Near Eastern Affairs Morris Draper, who arrived in Tel Aviv on 6 November and told the Israelis not to pressure President al-Jumayyil, the radio said.

Iran-Iraq War

Military Activities -- Iran launched the "third phase" of the current operation on the southwestern fronts late on 6 November, liberating territory, placing several supply-communication axes within firing range of the Iranian forces, and entering 10 km into Iraqi territory, military communiques broadcast by Tehran radio reported. An Iraqi military communique broadcast by Baghdad radio reported that Iranian forces entered 1-5 km into Iraqi territory alor a narrow front during a fierce battle. In earlier clashes on 6 November Iranian forces retreated from the border area opposite the Maysan Governorate, leaving 982 dead, a military communique broadcast by Baghdad Voice of the Masses radio claimed. The communique added that the Iraqi Air Force continued concentrated attacks both in the border area and "deep inside" Iranian territory in the southern and central sectors of the battlefront, inflicting "massive" losses.

Operation Statistics -- Since 1 November, 6,000 Iraqis have been killed or wounded and 3,400 have been captured, a military communique broadcast by Tehran radio claimed. IRNA reported that 30 villages in southwestern Iran have been liberated.

Hashemi-Rafsanjani Comments -- Majlis Speaker 'Ali Akbar Hashemi-Rafsanjani told journalists at a news conference in Tehran that the war will continue until Iranian objectives are met, Tehran radio reported. The speaker stressed that Iran is prepared to advance to Baghdad if the conditions are not met.

GCC Defense

A mutual Gulf defense plan will be submitted to the forthcoming GCC summit in Manama, Saudi Defense and Aviation Minister Prince Sultan ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz announced in a press statement reported by SPA.

FBIS DAILY REPORT

CONTENTS

Middle East and Africa

8 November 1982

Vol V No 216

MIDDLE EAST AND SOUTH ASIA REVIEW i

INTER-ARAB AFFAIRS

PLO Radio Rejects Recognition of Israel [Baghdad Voice of PLO] A 1
Arrangements Underway for 'Arafat Visit to Egypt [SPA] A 2
KUNA: 'Arafat To Visit Moscow, Damascus A 2
PLO Reportedly Rejects Libya Reconciliation [AL-HADAF 5 Nov] A 2
'Arafat Receives Arab, Soviet Leaders' Messages [San'a' VOP] A 3
Al-Hasan on Arab-U.S. Dialogue, Other Issues [QNA] A 3

ARABIAN PENINSULA

GULF AFFAIRS

GCC's Bisharah Arrives in Bahrain for Summit C 1
Various Issues To Be Raised at GCC Summit C 1

BAHRAIN

Amir Cables Brezhnev on Revolution Anniversary [GULF DAILY NEWS 8 Nov] C 2

QATAR

Amir Congratulates Brezhnev on October Anniversary C 2

SAUDI ARABIA

Fahd Cables Brezhnev on Revolution Anniversary C 2
Fahd-Hassan Talks on Arab Unity Viewed C 2
Saudi Defense Minister on Gulf Defense Plan [Al-BILAD 8 Nov] C 3
Border Demarcation To Be Discussed With PDRY C 3
PDRY Interior Minister Arrives in Jidda C 3
'Useful' Talks Held C 4

PDRY

Council Statement on Reconciliation With Oman C 4
Congratulatory Cable Sent to Soviet Leaders C 5

YAR

President Congratulates Brezhnev on Anniversary C 6
President Receives Iraqi Counterpart's Message C 6

EGYPT

'Ali on Relations With PLO, Lebanon, Gulf War [AL-ANBA 7 Nov] D 1
AL-AHRAM Calls Israeli Settlements 'U.S. Problem' [7 Nov] D 2
Chali Discusses Negotiations on Tabah Issue [AKHBAR AL-YAWM 6 Nov] D 2
Officials Meet D 3
AL-HADAF Expects Cabinet Reshuffle Soon [5 Nov] D 3
AS-SIYASAH on Rumors of Recent Coup Attempt [6 Nov] D 4
AS-SIYASI Criticizes Rumors Against As-Sadat Era [7 Nov] D 4
Mubarak Greets Brezhnev on October Anniversary D 4
New Broadcasting Station Chief Appointed D 5
Briefs: Protocol Signed With Argentina; Accord Signed With Poland D 5

IRAQ

Saddam Husayn Urges Defenders Not To Withdraw E 1
Ramadan: Iranians Committing 'Grave Mistakes' E 1

JORDAN

Text of Husayn Interview on Palestinian Issue F 1
'Source' Denies Message to Israeli Labor Party [Monte Carlo] F 7
Husayn Greets Brezhnev on October Anniversary F 8
King Husayn To Visit Morocco in November [MAP] F 8

LEBANON

Salam Urges Withdrawal of All Foreign Forces G 1
Junblatt Willing To Cooperate With Al-Jumayyil [AFP] G 1
Al-Qadhdhafi Asked To Withdraw Statement G 2
Al-Wazzan To Join Al-Jumayyil on Saudi Visit G 2

SYRIA

Khaddam, Iranian Foreign Ministry Official Meet [IRNA] H 1
Al-Asad Sends Cable to Brezhnev on Revolution H 1
Al-Kasm Sends Congratulations to USSR's Tikhonov H 1

ISRAEL

Cabinet Meets, Approves Prime Minister's U.S. Trip I 1
Cabinet Secretary Statement I 1
Begin: Settlement Policy Clear I 1
Begin Asked To Push Aid I 1
Further Details on Session I 1
Levi Blamed for U.S. Statement on Settlements [HA'ARETZ 7 Nov] I 2
Levi Comments on U.S. Reaction to Settlements I 3
Settlement Drive To Continue; Budget Approved [THE JERUSALEM POST 7 Nov] I 3
Ehrlich Says Money Not Available for Settlements [MA'ARIV 7 Nov] I 4
U.S. Contemplating Aid Cuts Over Settlements I 4
DAVAR Previews Begin Talks With Reagan, Shultz [7 Nov] I 4
MA'ARIV on U.S. 'Pressure' To Change Government [MA'ARIV 7 Nov] I 5
'Senior' Official Comments on Husayn Interview I 7
Sharon: No Difference in Husayn, 'Arafat Remarks I 7
Views Lebanon Arrangements I 8

Peres Calls Husayn Statement Important Development I 9
Bethlehem Mayor Optimistic About W. Bank Prospects I 9
[THE JERUSALEM POST 7 Nov]
Frayj Interviewed [Monte Carlo] I 10
PLO Reportedly Debating Recognition of Israel I 11
Murtada Sees No Chance of Returning Soon I 12
[YEDI'OT AHARONOT 7 Nov]
Press on Settlements Issue, Begin, Husayn I 12
IDF Officer Convicted of Killing Arab Youth I 14
Three Injured in Herzliyya Bomb Attack 8 Nov I 14
Briefs: Population Statistics; Rise in Unemployment I 14

NORTH AFRICA

ALGERIA

Press Statement on Visit of Cape Verde President Q 1

MOROCCO

Hassan Speech on Green March Anniversary Q 2

EAST AFRICA

KENYA

President Moi Meets With Soviet Delegation R 1

UGANDA

Obote Sends Congratulations To Brezhnev R 1
'Dissidents' Meet in Nairobi to Plan 'Coup' R 1

CENTRAL AFRICA

CAMEROON

Ahidjo Resignation Due to 'Health Problems' [AFP] S 1
Ahidjo Remains Party President S 2
Biya Speech at Swearing-In Ceremony 6 November S 2
President Paul Biya Names New Cabinet Members [AFP] S 3
Cabinet Shows 'Ethnic Balance' [AFP] S 4

CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC

President Kolingba Begins Visit to Pyongyang S 5
[cross-reference]

GABON

Government Hopes for Improved Ties With Cameroon [AFP] S 5

ZAIRE

Cabinet Reshuffled; New Prime Minister Named S 5
[Johannesburg]
Mobutu Signs Five Ordinances S 6
Executive Council Sworn In S 8

WEST AFRICA

UPPER VOLTA

Zerbo Ousted in Coup by NCO's, Rank and File	T	1
Zerbo Arrested; Capital Calm [AFP]	T	1
Provisional Council Proclaimed	T	2
Curfew Ordered; Borders Closed	T	2
Government Work To Continue	T	2
Decree on Prisoners	T	2
Ministry Secretaries To Meet	T	3
Military Support Sought	T	3
Captain Sankara Not Leader	T	3
'Number' of Casualties [AFP]		

PLO RADIO REJECTS RECOGNITION OF ISRAEL

JN061808 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic 1630 GMT 6 Nov 82

[Station commentary]

[Text] The Palestinian Revolution has been waging a political and military struggle for more than 17 years. This struggle against the Zionist enemy has been active on more than one front and has adopted several means and methods of fighting. The Palestinian Revolution is prepared to continue the struggle with new and developed methods despite the disturbed balance of power in favor of the enemy. The Revolution is continuing this struggle and the question of retreat does not arise. The Revolution refuses to drop the option to fight in the continuing battle against the enemy despite the high cost paid by the Revolution in the Lebanese war and regardless of any fudure cost. This is the Revolution's irrevocable decision.

We say this as some Arab and international media are circulating calls by some capitals inviting the PLO to recognize Israel. We tell all those who wittingly or unwittingly forget that Begin, Sharon and other Zionist gangsters have declared that Israel would not recognize the PLO even if the latter recognizes Israel.

Furthermore, the PLO, which fought alone in Lebanon and whose leadership was besieged in Beirut under bombing, rocket fire and psychological warfare, would not recognize the racist Zionist entity, which is occupying the Palestinian territory and the Golan. The Palestinian Revolution remains as it has always been, in its trenches carrying its arms because it believes in the inevitability of victory.

The revolution has been inspired by its great steadfastness in Beirut in the face of the Israeli-U.S. war machine. It is aware of the tremendous latent potential of the Palestinian fighters and the determination of the Palestinian and Lebanese masses if a decision to fight, confront and remain steadfast is made. The Palestinian Revolution will remain the vanguard fighting force in the foremost trenches, actively confronting the Zionist enemy. This is its destiny until the forces of the Arab nation move. The Palestinian Revolution will fight, stand fast and open more than one front and wage more than one battle against the Zionist enemy within and outside the occupied territories.

The Palestinian Revolution today declares its firm decision on the question of any settlement in the region. The resolutions and results of the Fes summit conference are the furthest we can go. To go further than that is to sell out the Palestinian cause. Israel has replied to the Arab calls to recognize it by announcing the establishment of more than 20 settlements in our occupied territories. Moreover, Israel responded to the call of President Reagan of the United States -- the United States which provides Israel with sustenance and protection -- to freeze settlements by declaring that it will go ahead with the establishment of settlements and settlement of 500,000 Zionist settlers in the next 5 years.

The Zionist stands have never been more apparent than they are today: rejection of the withdrawal from the occupied territories, settlement in these territories and continuing to ignore the Palestinian people. We in the Palestinian Revolution find no justification for yielding to the Israeli will. We call for challenging and confronting this will instead of letting Israel continue to swallow up the Arab land, force the Arab regimes to their knees one after another and subdue the Arab fronts one by one. However big and ramified Arab disputes and divisions may be, they are not destined. The destiny of our nation is Arab solidarity on the basis of a unified decision and a united front that is capable of facing the common enemy, Israel. We are confident that the Arab nation is able and strong; it has great weapons with which to face its enemies and triumph.

ARRANGEMENTS UNDERWAY FOR 'ARAFAT VISIT TO EGYPT

LD061006 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 0933 GMT 6 Nov 82

[Text] Riyadh, 6 Nov (SPA) -- The representative of the Fatah Palestinian national liberation movement in the kingdom, Rafiq an-Natshah, has announced that arrangements are currently being made for a visit by PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat to Egypt. He also announced that this visit will take place soon in the light of the desire of both sides to resume Egyptian-Palestinian relations to a degree stronger than before.

Abu Shakir [An-Natshah] denied in a statement published today in AN-NADWAH and AL-MADINAH the existence of any differences among the leaders of the PLO. He reaffirmed the Palestinians' rejection of recognizing Israel as long as the latter continues to occupy 1 inch of their land; he described this attitude as the official attitude of the PLO Executive Committee.

The Palestinian official praised the role of the kingdom, which is carrying out a great task in explaining the Palestinian issue to the U.S. administration. He said that His Majesty King Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz had made a well-known and thankful effort to halt the savage Israeli attack on Lebanon, in general, and Beirut, in particular. He pointed out that official Palestinian-U.S. contacts are nonexistent in view of the fact that the U.S. administration refuses to recognize the PLO, although unofficial contacts continue whenever there is an opportunity. He reiterated the PLO's stand, which calls for understanding regarding any formula for the return of any part of the land of Palestine to be made through the UN.

KUNA: 'ARAFAT TO VISIT MOSCOW, DAMASCUS

LD071502 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 1414 GMT 7 Nov 82

[Text] Damascus, 7 Nov (KUNA) -- Leading Palestinian sources here today stated that Yasir 'Arafat, head of the PLO, is to pay an official visit to the Soviet Union on the 12th of this month at the invitation of Soviet President Leonid Brezhnev.

These sources told KUNA that the visit is of great importance in the critical conditions through which the region and the Palestinian question are passing and for coming after the [word indistinct] war.

They added that 'Arafat's talks with Soviet officials will concentrate on the situation in the region and in Lebanon, on the developments of the Palestinian question from the Arab and international aspects, and on bilateral relations between the Soviet Union and the PLO, backing it in all spheres.

The sources added that 'Arafat will visit Damascus after concluding his official visit to Moscow, which is expected to take place on the 16th of this month, to take part in the meetings of the Palestine Central Council set to be held here in the second half of this month.

PLO REPORTEDLY REJECTS LIBYAN RECONCILIATION

GF061650 Kuwait AL-HADAF in Arabic 5 Nov 82 p 1

[Text] When Salah Khalaf (Abu Iyad), Fatah Central Committee member, went to Morocco last week to meet Lebanese President Amin al-Jumayyil to discuss organizing the future of the Palestinians living in Lebanon, Libyan leader Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi utilized this opportunity and dispatched a special envoy to propose a reconciliation between the Libyan Jamahiriyah and the PLO following the deterioration of relations between them after the Beirut battle.

The Libyan envoy met with Abu Iyad, who demanded to be given some time to contact the PLO leadership and to poll its opinion concerning this offer, particularly since Al-Qadhahafi expressed readiness through his envoy to receive a Palestinian delegation in Tripoli.

AL-HADAF learned that the reply Abu Iyad received and which he relayed to the Libyan envoy was a complete rejection of the offer.

Yasir 'Arafat commented on the offer and, while rejecting it, said: "We had the opportunity during the siege of Bierut to recognize our friends and our enemies."

'ARAFAT RECEIVES ARAB, SOVIET LEADERS' MESSAGES

GF071706 San'a' Voice of Palestine in Arabic 1600 GMT 7 Nov 82

[Text] Brother Leader Abu 'Ammar [Yasir 'Arafat], chairman of the PLO Executive Committee, received a joint message yesterday evening from King Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz of Saudi Arabia and King Hassan II of Morocco. The message was delivered by Ahmed Bensouda, adviser to the Moroccan king, who arrived in Tunis yesterday evening for this purpose. It is believed that the message deals with current consultations among the Arab leaders on the Arab peace plan and developments of the political situation in the international arena, particularly pertaining to the Palestinian question.

Also, Brother Abu 'Ammar received a message from the Soviet leaders on the situation in the Arab region. This is the second message within a week. The message was delivered by the Soviet ambassador in Tunis.

AL-HASAN ON ARAB-U.S. DIALOGUE, OTHER ISSUES

GF061608 Doha QNA in Arabic 1230 GMT 6 Nov 82

[Text] Dubayy, 6 Nov (QNA) -- Khalid al-Hasan, PLO Executive Committee member, has said that an Arab memorandum will be sent to the U.S. administration this week with the aim of creating a basis for a new type of serious and continuing dialogue between the Arabs and the United States, following up the dialogue initiated by the Arab seven-member committee appointed by the Fes summit.

In a statement to today's AL-BAYAN, he said that the seven-member committee informed U.S. President Ronald Reagan of the necessity for the U.S. administration to address the PLO in its capacity as the representative of the Palestinian people. He added that the committee exchanged with the president opinions on his initiative to establish peace in the Middle East and on the Arab peace plan.

He explained that a conference on the summit or Arab foreign ministers-level will be held following the conclusion of the seven-member committee's visits to the five permanent member states of the UN Security Council in order to evaluate the results of these visits and adopt the decision for the next move.

Khalid al-Hasan stressed that the relationship between Jordan and the Palestinian state will be confederal one. He indicated that the talks between King Husayn of Jordan and Yasir 'Arafat, PLO Executive Committee chairman, were aimed at discussing the future of this relationship and that both leaders reached a point where they decided that this relationship will be confederal.

GULF AFFAIRS

GCC'S BISHARAH ARRIVES IN BAHRAIN FOR SUMMIT

GF071930 Manama WAKH in Arabic 1850 GMT 7 Nov 82

[Text] Manama, 7 Nov (WAKH) -- GCC Secretary General 'Abdallah Ya'qub Bisharah arrived here from Riyadh this evening. Bisharah will participate in third GCC summit conference which will begin in Bahrain Tuesday.

VARIOUS ISSUES TO BE RAISED AT GCC SUMMIT

GF061037 Manama WAKH in Arabic 0725 GMT 6 Nov 82

[Excerpts] Manama, 6 Nov (WAKH) -- The third GCC summit, due to be held in Bahrain on the ninth of this month, will add new horizons to the course of Gulf cooperation. This summit is of unique importance and is different from previous summits because, first, it is being held in light of the fact that this Gulf entity -- the Cooperation Council -- has stood up as a power that inspires confidence and has become able to define stances and coordinate decisions, and second, because it is being held in light of the extraordinary conditions existing in the Gulf and the Arab world.

According to statements by GCC officials, this summit will review issues regarding Gulf cooperation as discussed in the meetings and conventions held during the past year on the political, economic, financial, trade, customs and various other levels. Economic cooperation will be on the list of these issues because the economic agreement established in the second summit will be put into effect soon; in addition, the leaders want to create tangible economic and social activities for the Gulf citizen so that he can readily feel the role and influence of the council.

The leaders will also review the results of the meetings held by the GCC defense ministers and chiefs of staff to reach a united Gulf defense policy to deal with the danger imposed by the current situation in the Gulf. The results of the foreign ministers meetings and area security cooperation will also be discussed.

The second topic the GCC leaders will concentrate their attention on during the Manama summit will probably be the Iraq-Iran war, which the area countries have made efforts to end, and which has become a threat to the countries and peoples of the area more than at any time before, due to Iran's decision to continue the war and exhaust energies, instead of bowing to logic.

On many occasions the council countries have warned against the danger of exploitation of this war by ambitious powers. Thus, the summit will make defining a united Gulf stance on this war a principal issue.

The third topic the Gulf leaders will deal with in their conference will be the current Arab situation in light of the Israeli invasion of Lebanon and the results of the Palestinian-Israeli war, the Zionist massacre in Lebanon and Arab efforts to establish peace.

All the council countries participated in the recent Arab summit in Fes and affirmed their adherence to the Arab peace plan for the area due to their belief in the necessity of realizing this peace so that the area countries can live in security and stability. This summit will discuss the developments of the Palestinian cause and the necessity of supporting the Palestinian Revolution and Lebanese sovereignty.

In addition, the leaders of the council countries will make use of their meeting to discuss various important causes and issues and will adopt stances on them.

BAHRAIN

AMIR CABLES BREZHNEV ON REVOLUTION ANNIVERSARY

GF080501 Manama GULF DAILY NEWS in English 8 Nov 82 p 5

[Text] HH the amir yesterday sent a cable of good wishes to Soviet President Leonid Brezhnev to mark the anniversay of the 1917 revolution.

QATAR

AMIR CONGRATULATES BREZHNEV ON OCTOBER ANNIVERSARY

GF071214 Doha QNA in Arabic 1043 GMT 7 Nov 82

[Text] Doha, 7 Nov (QNA) -- Qatari Amir Shaykh Khalifah ibn Hamad Al Thani sent a congratulatory cable to Soviet President Leonid Brezhnev on the occasion of his country's national day.

Shaykh Hamad ibn Khalifah Al Thani, deputy amir and heir apparent, sent a similar congratulatory cable.

SAUDI ARABIA

FAHD CABLES BREZHNEV ON REVOLUTION ANNIVERSARY

CF071046 Jidda Domestic Service in Arabic 1000 GMT 7 Nov 82

[Text] King Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz Al Sa'ud sent a congratulatory cable to His Excellency Soviet President Lenoid Brezhnev on the occasion of USSR national day. In his cable, his majesty warmly congratulated President Brezhnev and wished happiness for the Soviet people.

FAHD-HASSAN TALKS ON ARAB UNITY VIEWED

LD071352 Riyadh Domestic Service in Arabic 1130 GMT 7 Nov 82

[Text] The echo of King Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz's visit to fraternal Morocco, from which he returned yesterday evening to Jidda, and the talks he held with King Hassan II continue to occupy first place in the attention of Arab and international information media.

The talks between the two Arab Muslim leaders dealt with the latest developments in regard to the Middle East question and the results of the visit to the United States by the Arab seven-man committee set up by the Fes summit conference.

King Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz made his visit at the present time in order to affirm the kingdom's leading role, under his majesty's leadership, in further securing Arab solidarity and closing the ranks of the Arab nation to face the challenges of the coming stage. The visit affirmed the leading role being played by the kingdom on the Arab and international levels aimed at achieving supreme Arab interests, primarily with regard to the Israeli occupation of Lebanon and other Arab territories, and establishment of the Palestinian peoples' right to determine their own destiny and set up an independent state in their land under the leadership of their legitimate representative, the PLO.

Because the Palestinian question is a basic cause for the Arab nation as a whole, and because of the great attention the Saudi leadership pays to it and the unlimited help it offers in supporting it and defending the Palestinian people, who constitute the essence and main pivot of the cause, King Fahd shows all this interest and embarks on all these blessed moves to meet with his brother Arab leaders.

His action is in line with the leading role the kindgom is playing in the serious action for realizing a better future for the Arab man in light of persistent changes dictating that the Arab nation should rise to meet the level of responsibility that has clearly emerged from the unity of ranks and attitudes resulting from the recent Fes summit conference. One of the direct results of the Fes summit was that the Arab nation came very close to attaining its strategic objectives.

This is what King Fahd seeks to entrench, and indeed to impress, in the heart of every Arab man through his visits and meetings with brother Arab leaders -- now and in the future. God willing, for all these reasons, the meeting between King Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz and King Hassan II, following contacts made by King Hassan as chairman of the Arab seven-man committee during the visit to Washington and New York as part of the committee's visits to UN Security Council permanent members to win further international support for Arab rights, enabled the two kings to review all the developments that followed the Fes summit and to evaluate collective Arab moves aimed at a common view serving the Arab cause and, consequently, to make use of Arab unity. The leaders of the Arab nation unanimously agreed at the Fes summit to pursue a new course and a new method in dealing with the problems facing the Arab nation, foremost of which is the Palestinian question.

SAUDI DEFENSE MINISTER ON GULF DEFENSE PLAN

LD080838 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 0535 GMT 8 Nov 82

[Excerpts] Riyadh, 8 Nov (SPA) -- His Highness Prince Sultan ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, second deputy prime minister and minister of defense and aviation, announced in a statement published today in AL-BILAD, that a mutual Gulf defense plan will be submitted to the third GCC summit, which starts tomorrow in Bahrain, according to the outcome of GCC defense ministers conference.

His highness expressed his belief that the Iraq-Iran war has had no repercussions on the security and stability of the region and he affirmed the GCC countries' persistent desire for peace, security and stability.

BORDER DEMARCATION TO BE DISCUSSED WITH PDRY

GF051956 Riyadh Domestic Television Service in Arabic 1830 GMT 5 Nov 82

[Text] Saudi Interior Minister Prince Nayif ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz has stated that his talks with Col Muhammad Abdullah al-Batani, PDRY interior minister, will deal with the border demarcation between Saudi Arabia and the PDRY. He said we will strive for understanding and cooperation between the two countries. There are many issues to discuss concerning the border, on the basis of matters broached with the brothers in the PDRY and to actually fix the border.

The PDRY interior minister will begin a visit to the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia tomorrow. During this visit, which will last several days, he will hold talks with Prince Nayif on a number of issues of mutual interest initially discussed during the Saudi interior minister's visit to Aden last June.

PDRY INTERIOR MINISTER ARRIVES IN JIDDA

LD061038 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 0802 GMT 6 Nov 82

[Text] Jidda, 6 Nov (SPA) -- PDRY Interior Minister Muhammad Abdullah al-Batani arrived here this morning on a visit that will last several days. During the visit the PDRY minister will have talks with the interior minister, His Royal Highness Prince Nayif ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, regarding a number of issues of interest to both countries that were discussed during his royal highness the interior minister's visit to Aden during the month of Sha'ban [24 May-21 June].

'Useful' Talks Held

LD072046 Riyadh SPA in English 1905 GMT 7 Nov 82

[Text] Riyadh, Nov 7 (SPA) -- Saudi Interior Minister Prince Nayif today said his talks with South Yemeni Interior Minister Colonel Muhammad Abdullah al-Batani were "positive and constructive." He told SPA that the two sides held "identical views" on all issues discussed during the meeting.

Prince Nayif expressed confidence that the talks would serve as a landmark in existing relations between the two countries. Prince Nayif noted other meetings between the two countries' officials would be held at all levels and spheres.

On his part, Colonel al-Batani described the talks as "useful and beneficial" for the two countries.

The two ministers conferred earlier today on developing bilateral relations and issues on mutual interest.

The meeting is a follow up of talks held during Prince Nayif's visit to Aden in June.

Colonel al-Batani arrived here yesterday on a several days visit to Saudi Arabia.

PDRY

COUNCIL STATEMENT ON RECONCILIATION WITH OMAN

GF061720 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1500 GMT 6 Nov 82

["Text]" of press communique issued by Chairman 'Ali Nasir Muhammad on the 6 November emergency session of the PDRY Supreme People's Council]

[Text] The Supreme People's Council this morning, 6 November 1982, held an emergency session to discuss a report submitted by the brother foreign minister on the results of negotiations between the PDRY and the Sultanate of Oman with the participation of the States of Kuwait and the UAE. The council endorsed the agreement of principles and commissioned the Presidium to adopt the necessary legal measures on it.

The Supreme People's Council sees that its ratification of the principles between the PDRY and the Sultanate of Oman represents an important contribution by the PDRY's Government and people in the constructive efforts aimed at creating the appropriate climate for achieving security and stability in the region, to save its peoples from the dangers of the hostile plots of imperialist powers that have been escalating since the declaration of the strategic alliance between the United States of America and the Zionist entity and what this alliance produced in the way of aggressive and expansionist practices, the most recent of which was the Israeli armed invasion of Lebanon that resulted in ugly bloody massacres and mass liquidation actions against the Palestinian and Lebanese peoples.

This matter necessitates a decisive confrontation of these dangers, as well as the deployment of all Arab efforts and resources to confront them.

The council expressed its profound satisfaction with the efforts the government exerts to achieve security and stability in the region through widescale political and diplomatic moves to keep this region away from the danger threatening it as a result of the imperialist military presence and for the region's peoples and states to live in peace and accomplish fruitful cooperation among them.

In this regard, the council affirmed the correctness of these efforts, (?including) the initiative of Brother 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, secretary general of the YSP Central Committee, chairman of the Supreme People's Council Presidium and chairman of the Council of Ministers, calling for a summit conference of the countries of the Arabian Peninsula, the Gulf and the parties concerned with the aim of eliminating foreign military bases in the region.

As it currently evaluates the efforts made by the government in the correct application of the principle of coexistence on which our foreign policy depends, the Supreme People's Council considers the agreement of principles to be a practical translation of the PDRY's foreign policy toward the region's states, aimed at establishing equal and normal relations on the basis of nonintervention in internal affairs, mutual respect of national sovereignty, good neighborliness and the achievement of fruitful cooperation, security and stability for the region's peoples and states. The council hopes that the region's states will contribute to the reinforcement of security and stability and realize the dangers of foreign military presence.

On this occasion, the Supreme People's Council praises the efforts exerted by the fraternal States of Kuwait and the UAE at all stages in the negotiations between the PDRY and the Sultanate of Oman, which helped eliminate many difficulties and bring about the signing of the agreement of principles.

CONGRATULATORY CABLE SENT TO SOVIET LEADERS

GF061700 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1500 GMT 6 Nov 82

["Text" of message from 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, YSP Central Committee secretary general, chairman of the PDRY Supreme People's Council Presidium and chairman of the Council of Ministers, to Leonid Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and Nikolay Tikhonov, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, on the 65th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution]

[Text] On the anniversary of the 65th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution I have the pleasure, on behalf of the YSP Central Committee and the PDRY people and government, to extend to you -- and through you to Soviet communists and to the entire friendly Soviet people -- warm greetings of struggle and comradely congratulations.

It is a cause of pleasure and satisfaction for our Yemeni people and our Arab peoples to share with your friendly people their celebration of this anniversary, which is dear to all revolutionaries who have suffered from national and class presecution and who have struggled for the liberation of the homeland and for socialism guided by the noble revolutionary ideals of the theory of scientific socialism and proletarian internationalism.

The Great October Socialist Revolution was an important, historic event that brought to mankind a new era in their struggle for national and social independence and for expediting the end of the capitalist system throughout the world.

While the Socialist Revolution has achieved for the friendly Soviet people great economic and scientific accomplishments and has become a strength and an example for all world revolutionaries, it has laid down the solid basis for the establishment of a world socialist order and has strengthened the influence of the world revolutionary movement and expanded its scope -- thus it has continued, and continues, to bring about great national and international historic events in its struggle against reactionaries and for the freedom, happiness and security of mankind.

While we congratulate you on this glorious occasion and salute the successes achieved by your friendly people under the leadership of the [word indistinct] party, the CPSU, we highly value the firm and principled internationalist stands of the Soviet Union, its party, government and people, toward the struggle of people -- including the peoples of our Arab nation -- for liberation, social progress and peace.

On this occasion we once again express to you our profound satisfaction with the development of our relations of struggle and with the consolidation of the pillars of firm friendship between our two parties, governments and peoples. We are fully confident that our joint efforts to strengthen our friendship and develop our cooperation in various spheres will expand and grow on the basis of the treaty of friendship and cooperation between our two countries.

YAR

PRESIDENT CONGRATULATES BREZHNEV ON ANNIVERSARY

GF061446 San'a' Domestic Service in Arabic 1200 GMT 6 Nov 82

[Text] Brother Col 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih, president of the republic, commander in chief of the armed forces and secretary general of the General People's Congress, has sent a congratulatory cable to Leonid Brezhnev, chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, on the 65th anniversary of the October Socialist Revolution.

PRESIDENT RECEIVES IRAQI COUNTERPART'S MESSAGE

GF031726 San'a' Domestic Service in Arabic 1200 GMT 3 Nov 82

[Text] Brother Col 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih, president of the republic, commander in chief of the armed forces and secretary general of the General People's Congress, received in his office at the General Command today Ahmad ash-Shijni, minister of state for People's Constituent Assembly Affairs and member of the Standing Committee, who delivered to the president a reply letter from his brother Iraqi President Saddam Husayn on bolstering the fraternal bilateral relations and uniting their efforts on the issues which concern the Arab nation.

The minister also reported to the president on the results of his meetings with Iraqi officials, whom he informed of our country's support -- under the leadership of the president -- for the sincere efforts made by Iraq to end the fighting and achieve peace between the two Muslim peoples in Iraq and Iran.

Brother Ahmad ash-Shijni returned to San'a' this morning, following his visit to Iraq, during which he delivered a letter from the YAR president to his brother, Saddam Husayn, on bilateral relations and current Arab and international issues.

'ALI ON RELATIONS WITH PLO, LEBANON, GULF WAR

LD071122 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 0930 GMT 7 Nov 82

[Text] Kuwait, 7 Nov (KUNA) -- In an interview published here today, Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Kamal Hasan 'Ali says his country "does not cling to calling Camp David a framework for peaceful settlement in the Middle East as much as it clings to its commitments to the principles that preserve Arab rights."

He adds in the interview with AL-ANBA that Egypt welcomes the visit of PLO Chairman Yasir 'Arafat to Cairo, at a suitable time to be agreed upon by the Egyptian and Palestinian sides," for the service of their interests and movements within the framework of the peaceful settlement efforts in the region."

He points out that Egypt "views with great optimism the future of its cooperation with Palestinian leader 'Arafat."

'Ali stresses that Egyptian diplomacy strives for intensive work to realize opportunities of formulating meetings and dialogue between the PLO and the United States, a matter which stems from the necessary Palestinian participation in any new peace endeavor.

He says Egypt "seeks to realize all possible understanding and coordination between Jordan and the Palestinians and also between Egypt and these two sides." He says his country seeks to maintain contacts between Egypt and the American side "not only to discuss the aspects and concepts put forward by President Reagan in his peace initiative, but also to discuss the Lebanese position for which Egypt sees a need for final settlement before the actual resumption of talks within their new proposed framework."

Regarding the position in Lebanon, he says "Egypt confirms the inevitable need for Israeli withdrawal from all Lebanese territory as quickly as possible in order to have confidence in any peace effort."

The Egyptian minister says his country also seeks "continued international and American pressure to be applied to Israel so it will reconsider its posture and adopt a flexible stand on the American proposals."

[Words indistinct] about the possibility of Egypt taking a bigger step than withdrawing its ambassador from Tel Aviv in protest against Israel's continued occupation of Lebanese territory and other issues, he says "this question is especially sensitive and is connected with what Egypt may carry out in the future [words indistinct] and they all are stands which cannot be disclosed at present."

However, he stresses that Israel's present practices in Lebanon and occupied Arab territory, "are totally removed from the spirit of peace."

Regarding the nature of current Egyptian-Arab relations and contacts he says: "At present, Egypt's relations with most of the Arab countries are characterized by mutual respect and clear affection. Egypt is in constant touch, at many times close touch, with many Arab sides."

He assesses that these relations will continue to develop and gradually grow until they return to their normal state at the appropriate time.

Regarding Egypt's stand on developments in the Iraq-Iran war, and with regard to threats to the states of the Arabian Gulf, he says his country has already declared its opposition to this war which does not serve the two countries and two peoples in dispute.

He appeals to the Iranian regime "to stop the bloodshed and return to the righteous teachings of Islam."

He goes on to say: "We are against any aggression on Arab territory, and stemming from this principle, we support Iraq with equipment and weapons to increase its ability to defend its territory."

He stresses that Egypt sees an extension of the Gulf war as "a grave development before which we cannot remain idle." He calls for unifying the mediation committees and sides "to unify the efforts and to be able to apply pressure to secure an end to the war."

AL-AHRAM CALLS ISRAELI SETTLEMENTS 'U.S. PROBLEM'

NC072307 Cairo MENA in Arabic 2226 GMT 7 Nov 82

[Text] Cairo, 7 Nov (MENA) -- AL-AHRAM today described the problem of Israel's continuing to build more settlements in the West Bank and the Gaza Strip as "a U.S. problem." The paper hinted that the recent Israeli decision to establish five settlements is nothing but a clear attempt to embarrass U.S. President Reagan and to dampen his enthusiasm for continuing with his initiative, particularly following the setback his party sustained in the House of Representatives [as received] and in the U.S. gubernatorial elections.

In its comment -- to be published in tomorrow's edition -- AL-AHRAM notes the announcement that was made by the chairman of the committee for constructing Israeli settlements, which said in effect, that if his government's policy is disagreeable to the Americans, then this is their problem. [The paper says]: The whole world is waiting to see what Washington will do with this problem.

At the same time, AL-AHRAM rebutts the Israeli Government's claims that the expansion of settlements was a condition set by the Tehiya Party for joining the government coalition. The paper affirms that it is illogical that a government should change it original platform for having a small party join it. However, it is logical to say that the Israeli Government had initially approved of the principle of expansion and that this government had sought to being into its ranks extremists who adovcate the same principle.

GHALI DISCUSSES NEGOTIATIONS ON TABAH ISSUE

NC060738 Cairo MENA in Arabic 0650 GMT 6 Nov 82

[Text] Cairo, 6 Nov (MENA) -- Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Dr Butrus Ghali has emphasized that the land of Tabah will return to Egypt. He said: We will win the case. The chances of success before us are 100 percent. The Israelis know this and for this reason they are procrastinating to gain time.

In an interview the newspaper AKHBAR AL-YAWM published today, Dr Butrus Ghali revealed that during the preliminary negotiations between them to settle the problem, Egypt rejected an Israeli offer to share the Tabah area. The Egyptian rejection was made on the basis of Egypt's complete refusal to cede even 1 inch of the homeland's dear soil.

He also affirmed that the opening by Israel of the hotel built in the area of Tabah is a flagrant violation of the agreement signed between Egypt and Israel on 25 April 1982, in which the United States actively participated. The agreement stipulates that no new installations should be embarked upon.

He said: We have sent several protests to the Israeli Government. We have told international tourist companies not to conclude contracts for tourist groups with regard to this hotel, and we have asked the Sonesta company not to operate the hotel.

Dr Butrus Ghali affirmed to AKHBAR AL-YAWM that the land of Tabah is an Egyptian area in accordance with the agreements signed between Egypt and the Ottoman state on the international borders between Egypt and Palestine under mandate. He said the various maps, whether Turkish, British, Egyptian or even some of the Israeli maps, confirm that it is an Egyptian area.

He added that Israel withdrew from this area in the wake of the 1956 aggression and that this area remained under Egyptian sovereignty before the 1967 aggression. This is the strongest proof that the Israeli allegations are deceptive. The Israelis have no convincing evidence, and their arguments are based on doubting all Egyptian and international maps.

On the method of resolving the dispute, Dr Butrus Ghali pointed out that Egypt gives priority to recourse to arbitration, because the disupute is not political, but revolves around the demarcation of international borders -- which makes it a legal and technical problem -- and the arbitration decision will be binding on both sides.

He said Israel preferes to resort to reconciliation (tawfiq) and, as a compromise, we might accept recourse to reconciliation with a time limit, after which recourse will automatically be made to arbitration in the event no solution is reached.

The minister of state for foreign affairs asserted that achieving a quick solution to the dispute is important because it will contribute to removing the tension in bilateral relations and consecrate the concept of peace between them.

Officials Meet

NC062012 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1925 GMT 6 Nov 82

[Text] Cairo, 6 Nov (MENA) -- During his meeting this evening with Israeli Ambassador in Cairo Moshe Sason, Assistant Foreign Minister ash-Shafi'i 'Abd al-Hamid affirmed the importance of quickly settling the dispute over technical matters related to establishing the Tabah border.

Ash-Shafi'i 'Abd al-Hamid also affirmed to the Israeli ambassador that postponing the negotiations on the Tabah problem does not serve bilateral relations.

MENA learned that no tangible progress was achieved during the contacts that took place today between Ash-Shafi'i 'Abd al-Hamid and the Israeli ambassador on resuming the negotiations over the Tabah problem, as a result of the contradiction between the Israeli stand and its commitment according to the 25 April 1982 agreement.

MENA also learned that Israel's stand was vague and unclear, and that the Foreign Ministry this evening cabled Egyptian Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Kamal Hasan 'Ali, who is currently abroad, a complete report on the outcome of the Egyptian official's meeting with Moshe Sason.

AL-HADAF EXPECTS CABINET RESHUFFLE SOON

GF051330 Doha QNA in Arabic 1240 GMT 5 Nov 82

[Text] Kuwait, 5 Nov (QNA) -- Today's Kuwaiti weekly newspaper AL-HADAF said that President Husni Mubarak will entrust Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Kamal Hasan 'Ali with forming a new Egyptian Government. The newspaper, which did not attribute this report to any Egyptian source, did not say when the formation of this government will take place. However, the paper noted that Dr Fu'ad Muhyi Ad-Din, the current prime minister, will become, after the announcement of the new government, an adviser to President Mubarak, and that the post of foreign minister will be held by Dr Usamah al-Baz, who is currently first under secretary at the Foreign Ministry.

AS-SIYASAH ON RUMORS OF RECENT COUP ATTEMPT

GF071358 Kuwait AS-SIYASAH in Arabic 6 Nov 82 p 1

[Excerpt] Some political circles have explained the Egyptian authorities' motives on opening the files on 'Ismat as-Sadat and other officials and exposing them in the daily press in a manner that astonished everyone, by saying that the timing of the propagation of this scandal followed an attempt to assassinate President Husni Mubarak by radical religious groups that belong to the same faction of Maj Khalid al-Islambuli, who led the assassination team that took the life of the late President Anwar as-Sadat. There have been rumors in Cairo that the security and intelligence departments discovered an internal organization in the army considered to be an extension of Al-Islambuli's group at the last moments of its preparation to assassinate President Mubarak during a well planned coup attempt.

It is also said that after the security department arrested the elements that tried to topple the regime and assassinate President Mubarak, the authorities have been very keen on keeping this a secret in order to prevent any reports from being leaked to the press and international news agencies. They believe the propagation of such reports may influence the security situation in Egypt, cast doubt, and cause confusion that may affect the economic situation and the Arab and foreign investment plans.

It is worth noting that the London GUARDIAN disclosed several days ago an obscure operation during which a private helicopter was bombed at the airport.

Some high-level sources in Egypt stressed to AS-SIYASAH that an assassination or coup attempt did not take place in Egypt and that what is being said about this matter is nothing but malicious rumors that are being spread by those groups which view Mubarak's regime as an extension of As-Sadat's.

AS-SIYASI CRITICIZES RUMORS AGAINST AS-SADAT ERA

NC070737 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 0610 GMT 7 Nov 82

[From the press review]

[Text] The weekly AS-SIYASI comments on the attempts to distort facts. It says that we must not heed rumors, because it is easy to make them. We must deal only with facts and let the judiciary perform its task. There is no room for defamation influencing the investigator. The paper says that the gravity of the phenomenon stems from the fact that certain people remain unable to separate defamation and resistance to deviation in pursuit of settling old scores or of harming a whole era of Egypt's past history. This is shameful, because As-Sadat cannot be held accountable for the mistakes of others even if they were his relatives. We are not living in a society where all people are angels.

There is deviation in all societies, both (?rich) and poor. President Mubarak affirmed this. Thus, we are dutybound to seek accuracy. Concluding its article, AS-SIYASI says that resisting deviation is a noble act, incumbent by the nature of our society and the stage we are passing through. Defamation of others, however, is to be rejected, because there is no room for such a thing in a respectable society where people respect each other as well as their traditions and creed.

MUBARAK GREETS BREZHNEV ON OCTOBER ANNIVERSARY

NC061615 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1450 GMT 6 Nov 82

[Text] Cairo, 6 Nov (MENA) -- President Muhammad Husni Mubarak sent a cable of congratulations to Leonid Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, on the anniversary of the October Socialist Revolution.

The following is the text of the cable: It pleases me to send to Your Excellency in my name and on behalf of the Egyptian people, sincerest congratulations on the anniversary of the October Socialist Revolution. I send you and the friendly Soviet people best wishes.

NEW BROADCASTING STATION CHIEF APPOINTED

NC072108 Cairo MENA in Arabic 2037 GMT 7 Nov 82

[Text] Cairo, 7 Nov (MENA) -- Prime Minister Dr Fu'ad Muhyi ad-Din issued a decision appointing Fahmi 'Umar chief of the broadcasting station. 'Umar will assume his duties on 12 December when Safiyah al-Muhandis, the present chief, reaches retirement age.

BRIEFS

PROTOCOL SIGNED WITH ARGENTINA -- Cairo, 2 Nov (MENA) -- Argentine Minister of Public Works and Service Conrado Bauer left Cairo today following a 5-day visit to Egypt. During the visit, Bauer and Irrigation Minister Muhammad 'Abd al-Hadi Samahah signed a protocol on cooperation between Egypt and Argentina in a number of domains, particularly in utilization of water installations, elimination of water needs, and the establishment of joint companies for the manufacture of excavators, agricultural implements, and water-gauging equipment. The Argentine minister also met with Prime Minister Dr Fu'ad Muhyi ad-Din. They discussed bolstering cooperation and exchanging expertise between the two countries in the domain of modern irrigation means, as well as bolstering technical and economic relations. [Text] [Cairo MENA in Arabic 1130 GMT 2 Nov 82 NC]

ACCORD SIGNED WITH POLAND -- Cairo, Nov 2 (MENA) -- Egypt and Poland signed here today a three-year executive programme of their joint scientific cooperation agreement, concluded in 1971. The programme provides for making joint scientific researches and studies. Chairman of the Scientific Researches Academy, Dr Ibrahim Badran, signed for Egypt, while the visiting deputy speaker of the Polish Parliament signed for his country. Following the signing ceremony, Dr Badran said that the Egyptian research centres cooperate at present with the universities in making joint researches to serve development in Egypt. The Polish official, in his turn, expressed hope that the joint cooperation would be achieved in the various scientific fields. The Polish delegation is due to leave here tomorrow after a nine-day visit to Egypt. [Text] [Cairo MENA in English 1414 GMT 2 Nov 82 NC]

SADDAM HUSAYN URGES DEFENDERS NOT TO WITHDRAW

JN071646 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1455 GMT 7 Nov 82

[Excerpts] Baghdad, 7 Nov (INA) -- President Saddam Husayn, armed forces commander in chief, today bestowed medals of valor upon a new group of Iraqi officers and fighters and promoted two NCO's to the rank of lieutenant in appreciation of their outstanding heroism in defending the nation's honor, dignity and glory against the Iranian forces.

Addressing the fighters, his excellency said: We are here so Iraq can rise and continue its development, and not bow once again.

President Saddam Husayn asserted that, irrespective of attempts by the enemy to prolong the war and use the dark, dead aspects of humanity in Iran based on a lack of awareness or a tendency to obey black magic, Iraq's principled awareness, clear vision and historic role are all capable of wiping out and fending off these aspects being used against the principles and values of humanity.

In conclusion, President Saddam Husayn pointed out the importance of defensive positions when the enemy attempts to penetrate them, stressing that a formation that holds out against an enemy offensive will sustain far fewer losses than if it abandons its defensive positions and retreats, particularly if the withdrawal is unorganized and unplanned.

Medals of valor were awarded to 24 officers, 12 NCO's and 22 soldiers.

RAMADAN: IRANIANS COMMITTING 'GRAVE MISTAKES'

JN051550 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1525 GMT 5 Nov 82

[Text] Baghdad, 5 Nov (INA) -- Taha Yasin Ramadan, commander in chief of the Popular Army, has stated that the grudge-bearing Iranian regime, which sustained extremely grave losses during the battles that raged east of Basra, Mandali and Maysan, will sustain further defeats and losses in life and equipment if it again tries to cross Iraq's international borders or if it tries to attack the valiant Iraqi forces.

During a meeting Ramadan chaired at a training camp, he said that those who misguided the regime of charlantry in Iran into thinking that it could oppress the great Iraqi people through repeated vile attacks, committed grave mistakes because they were unaware of our great people and their boundless readiness to confront all challenges and fend off all dangers with a high spirit of valor and sacrifice. He added that they involved the Iranian regime in a losing war that has brought ceaseless ordeals to the oppressed Iranian people.

TEXT OF HUSAYN INTERVIEW ON PALESTINIAN ISSUE

JN061323 Amman Domestic Television Service in English 2015 GMT 5 Nov 82

[King Husayn interviewed by BBC correspondent Peter Snow -- date, place not given]

[Text] [Question] Your Majesty, why do you feel the situation is so urgent that you decided to take this initiative?

[Answer] I don't know that it is my initiative really, but various developments have occurred in the recent past that have brought to the attention of the world for the first time the gravity of the situation in this entire area, the horrors of Beirut, the continued occupation of a great part of the Lebanon by Israel, the tragedies that occurred there and over a long period of time. We have been watching with growing concern and anxiety events in the occupied territories, the Israeli attempts to control and absorb the land totally, to evict the people from it, to suppress in every conceivable and possible way and to see a change occur there. For the first time, the United States itself, its people, since a period maybe before 1956, have been exposed to the realities of the situation in this area and the dangers. Therefore, there was this initiative on their side. It came simultaneously with the Arab meeting at Fes or just preceded it, and there, we have been trying, for a number of years, to come up with an Arab position, an Arab platform for peace. So these two elements came together.

[Question] But why did you choose to put yourself up front for the first time when for 8 years you had been prepared to leave it to the PLO to try and sort out the West Bank?

[Answer] I believe that we cannot ignore the fact that Jordan and Palestine are rather unique in what is happening. Jordanians and Palestinians are winners or losers. As far as the occupied territories and Palestinian territories as such, Palestinian rights, there is a risk, if things do not move in the right direction and within a very short space of time, of losing that territory. We risk thousands and thousands more people ending up here with all the inherent problems in terms of the physical area in which we are, in terms of the identity of the Jordanians and their own rights as well. This is rather different to what would affect others in the entire area and I believe that it is urgent if there is chance to move toward the establishment of a just and durable peace that we do it together.

[Question] But I have heard some people here and outside Jordan say that you are acting on impulse again, you are doing something you don't really need to be doing, you are taking too many risks. What do you say to that?

[Answer] I don't believe that this is the case. It is a sacred duty. It's always been that, to try to recover the Arab rights for Arab people, and, as far as Palestine is concerned -- Palestinian rights -- we have been involved in this since the beginning of this century and the Arab revolt which was led by my great-grandfather.

[Question] Let me interrupt you, Your Majesty. The other Arab states and the PLO have been talking about an independent Palestinian state and you, when you took up this move of yours, began to talk about a federation of Jordan and Palestine together. Now, didn't that put you in a different position, expose you to the charge that you were trying to steer the PLO in a different way from the other Arabs?

[Answer] I do not believe this is the case. I believe that the Jordanian-Palestinian relations are Jordanian-Palestinian relations. They are the concern of people in both these areas much more than they are the concern of Arabs and others in this world.

But since this is one of the apparent obstacles in the path of making progress toward the establishment of peace, one suggested that we should approach it this way, out of the firm belief that it could be a breakthrough or a help to get us to move toward the establishment of peace.

[Question] Now, has it been a breakthrough? Did you succeed in your talks with Yasir 'Arafat in persuading him to accept something less than the independent state that up to then he had always insisted on?

[Answer] I have discussed with him the problem and, incidentally, the question of future relations was brought up by Mr 'Arafat some years ago with me, stemming from his belief and mine that the people are members of one family, that the contradictions that exist, fortunately or otherwise, in many Arab states do not exist here. That our destiny is one and the same, that eventually, we will come together in any event.

[Question] Under your leadership, King Husayn?

[Answer] This is not the point. The point is what do we do to move ahead, and what is important now is to save the land and save the people on the land before it is too late, and I believe that time is running fast in that direction.

[Question] But let me take you up on that little word you said, this is not important. Surely it is important, at least to the Israelis and the Americans who see it as central that the new, whatever it is, the new entity on the West Bank, must be part of, in very close association with, your kingdom in Jordan, with you taking the lead. Now, is that something that you see as important too, or not?

[Answer] If it helps us to recover the land and save it as rapidly as possible, then we will do everything that we can towards that end. But in this particular context, what we see, what we have talked about in broad terms, is an entity in Jordan, an entity in Palestine, a flag here and a flag there, a nationality here and a nationality there, a government here and a government there, a representative assembly on both sides joined at a higher level by a representative assembly on an equal basis, and a government. It would have to deal, if we are talking about the political solution and the problems there, in the main, with defense and foreign policy. Obviously, there are other areas.

[Question] Run from here in Amman by you, or by you and Yasir 'Arafat jointly together?

[Answer] We are talking about two units that have joined together in which people have equal rights on both sides and their own identity which is dear to them [words indistinct as Snow interrupts] along the path of Arab unity in the entire Arab world in the future.

[Question] But are you saying that Jordan will not then be the senior partner, as it were, in this relationship between these two entities?

[Answer] This hasn't been worked out in any great detail as yet, but if we do succeed in putting it together, somehow it will be there. The expression of self-determination can be made through approval or disapproval of what we jointly work out. And from then on no one in the world can question the legitimacy of what exists and the reality of what might come to exist in the country.

[Question] Now what do you mean by the expression of self-determination? Are you suggesting that Israel, having agreed -- if she ever did -- to allow you and Yasir 'Arafat to have these two entities with this central arrangement between them, that Israel would then accept that, if the Palestinians subsequently chose to go independent to change their -- to voice their wishes in a referendum of some kind, a plebiscite on the West Bank and go independent, that Israel would ever accept that? Is that ever likely to be a realistic possibility?

[Answer] There is one point I would like to make very strongly. I do not believe that Israel has any right to impose her will on the occupied territories. These are sovereign territories and we're talking of a sovereign people in these territories. That was the case when Egyptian territories were returned to Egypt and 242 specifically speaks of the inadmissibility of acquisition of territory by force and at the same time the rights of all to live in peace and security. I don't see why Israel should be permitted to have any say in matters relating to the future of the occupied territories.

[Question] No, but Israel is there now and Isreal presumably will not withdraw until she gets a solution that is satisfactory to here. And if it is one that means that one day there'll be an independent state on the West Bank...

[Answer -- interrupting] I am not suggesting that this should necessarily be the case. I think that the ties between Jordan and Palestine are extremely strong and they probably will manifest themselves in a popular expression on both sides under conditions of freedom, and that this will remove, dispel, any of the doubts that were cast on the reality of this relationship that has existed between Palestinians and Jordanians, despite our ups and downs and all the upheavals that this area faced since the Arab revolt.

[Question] You're saying you're confident that when the Palestinians express their view they will call for the link with Jordan that will satisfy the Israelis and Americans?

[Answer] I am not concerned about the Israelis and the Americans. I am concerned about putting our act in order -- Palestinians and Jordanians alike in the face of a real serious threat to both of us, and to the area, and to world peace on this particular level. And at the same time, that this is a matter that relates to us and therefore we should move on it, and we're moving on it, without necessarily taking to account any considerations of pressures from outside.

[Question] But you do want to see a real link, a close association between the two entities.

[Answer] I believe it is vital to enable us to move ahead to save the land and recover the rights of people to live in peace and in dignity in this area.

[Question] Now, have you got Yasir 'Arafat to agree to that?

[Answer] In principle, the agreement is there. It is a question of working out a lot of details. I hope that before too long we will be able to make progress along this line.

[Question] What do you expect of the PLO now? Do you expect a clear answer from the executive which is meeting this week, is it not, in Tunis? Do you expect a clear answer from them that you can then pass on to President Reagan? How exactly do you see things going from there? What do you want from the PLO?

[Answer] When we came out of Fes, we came out with eight points. These were based on UN resolutions, Security Council resolutions: The concept within the partition plan of an Arab state and a Jewish state -- Palestine and Israel; the borders, the 1967 borders; Security Council Resolution 242; the rights of all to live in peace and security; the rights of return, of compensation for the Palestinians; the rights of all followers of the three great monotheistic religions, in terms of all their holy places. But beyond that, there were other realities. This was an Arab position by 22 units within the Arab world, which was the first time that we were able to present the world with a unified position, seeking peace in the entire area. At the same time, the Reagan plan had come up. Well, that needed a dialogue to be established. The Arab plan was not a response to it. It was what we believe should be the basis for a just and durable peace. And, at the same time, we recognized that there were two other areas that had to be addressed, one of which was the Jordanian-Palestinian relations.

We were working on that to help us improve our position and to improve the chances for achieving peace. And, the other area was obviously to remove any barriers that existed between the PLO and having direct contacts and direct dialogue with the United States. What has been contained in the eight-point concept -- the eight points -- of Fes? In other words, the acceptance of 242 and 338 and the acceptance also of the right of all to live in peace and security.

[Question] Essentially, the acceptance of Israel as a state in the Middle East?

[Answer] Yes, in return for an acceptance of others' rights as well in...

[Question -- interrupting] But have you got the Palestinians, the PLO, to accept the presence of Israel in the Middle East? Have you really got that out of Yasir 'Arafat?

[Answer] It is not for me to get it out of Yasir 'Arafat. We have discussed it obviously, and I hope that the PLO will act in a manner that will help the Palestinian cause in the best possible way in the near future. I think that it's a question as far as they are concerned, what do they get in return? What does the Palestinian get in return for such a move? It is not a question of whether Israel exists or doesn't exist. It exists, obviously, and it has a right to exist. This is not the question, but...

[Question-- interrupting] You say that, but the Palestinians haven't yet said that.

[Answer] I believe that this is what they feel as well.

[Question] But what difference do you think it will make if they would come out and say that?

[Answer] From the outside world, I believe it will make a great difference. It will make a great difference to all our friends in the world. It will encourage them to support us even more. And, I believe that it will remove an obstacle in the path of their having all the doors open to them throughout the world. I am not talking about Israel, but certainly the United States as well.

[Question] But you would like to see the PLO come out with a statement like this, recognizing, at least conditionally, recognizing the right of Israel to exist?

[Answer] I suggested that this would be of great help to our joint cause, to the Arab cause and the Palestinian cause.

[Question] Now some people, including, indeed, the Israelis themselves, have said that, because you haven't yet succeeded in achieving that, your talks were a failure.

[Answer] I do not believe they were a failure. I believe that they were the best that we've had until now. And it may be the first time we had a chance to sit and talk frankly and openly, to get to know each other and to look into the future with every hope and confidence. And we'll work very closely together.

[Question] Sir, can we just be quite clear what you are now expecting from Yasir 'Arafat in order to go on with the negotiations to a further stage? Could you just be quite clear about what you are expecting? Are you expecting that, conditional recognition of Israel? Are you expecting more than that, or what?

[Answer] I can't be terribly specific in this particular area. I'm trying to see what we can do together. We are encouraged by the Arab world as well to move ahead, to come closer together, to work to assume our responsibilities before it's too late. And, in this particular context, we are talking about the Jordanian-Palestinian future relations and how we can formulate them and present them to the world and leave them for a time when people can, on both sides, decide what they feel regarding these arrangements.

On the other hand, in terms of the political realities of this world and the fast-moving situation, to see what could be done to improve our position and to enable the PLO as well to be more accepted, and totally, by all in this world.

[Question] If the PLO are not forthcoming and don't produce the kind of answer that you'd like them to give to you, and President Reagan and, indeed, the Israelis, is there a chance that you might become impatient, that you, yourself, might take this on as a personal Jordanian initiative and try and negotiate, either directly with the Israelis, or through the Americans with the Israelis to try and win the West Bank back irrespective of the PLO?

[Answer] Any such suggestions are really not only out of context, because as far as we are concerned we are honor bound to the decisions that were taken at Rabat in 1974, and the PLO, as far as we are concerned is the sole legitimate representative of the people of Palestine. We will not move on the Palestinian issue unless we have a clear mandate from the Palestinians themselves and from the rest of the Arab world....

[Question Interrupting] So they have a veto? You are now undertaking -- I mean you have undertaken since 1974 -- that the PLO have a veto on any negotiations between you and anybody about the West Bank and Gaza?

[Answer] They do not necessarily have a veto, but they have their role to play. And I believe that if we are to solve the Palestinian problem, we can't make progress without the Palestinians being involved in a process leading to a final solution to this problem. Well, we are trying to pave the way for them with us in Jordan in particular to move ahead.

[Question -- interrupting] Yes, but supposing they don't?

[Answer] Well, then I believe that the people of Palestine themselves will have to decide whether this is what they want or otherwise. This is something that is outside my jurisdiction.

[Question] But, supposing the people of Palestine in the course of the next few months, impatient of the PLO, were to say to you through whatever means you would regards as respectable -- I mean some of the mayors perhaps in the West Bank like the mayor of Bethlehem -- were to say to you: Please, the PLO are not doing the work we want them to do. Will you, King Husayn, negotiate with the Israelis for the return of the West Bank? Would you then take them up?

[Answer] In complete sincerity, I would like to say at this point that I have every confidence that this will not happen, because I believe that the PLO, after all the experiences of the past, represents the people of Palestine and will gain their stance within this Arab world and everywhere else only by really reflecting the hopes and aspirations of the Palestinian people. Let's not talk beyond that point at this stage. I really have no thoughts in that direction.

[Question] Has it occurred to you in the course of the last 3 months, in which events had been moving very quickly and in which you have -- in spite of Rabat, a conference in which you promised to leave it to the PLO to negotiate back the West Bank -- you have nevertheless made your proposal for federation and so on, has it occurred to you again that you might possibly follow the line that President as-Sadat took and make your own unilateral initiative? After all, by doing that, by going to Jerusalem, he won back the Sinai for Egypt did he not? Would you not, perhaps, win back the West Bank to Jordan by going to Jerusalem, by staging a unilateral demonstration of your will for peace?

[Answer] I believe that my commitment to the establishment of a just and durable peace is not in question and should never have been in question.

This has been the case since 1967 and, for that matter, even throughout my political life. Its not a matter of convenience, or a matter of a show, but it's a matter of a deep conviction that what's important is the interest of generations to come, and what you can do for them and for the future of this entire area. I knew what the chances were before As-Sadat moved, and I know what they are now, and I know what they will be like in the future, and I believe that a joint Jordanian-Palestinian coordinated effort, supported by the Arab world, supported by the world as such, in terms of common interests, to establish just and durable peace is the best way.

[Question] If the PLO now give you full backing and they say: Please go ahead and negotiate for us, would you be prepared to take it as far as direct negotiations with the Israelis on their behalf?

[Answer] We'll have to work that out with them, but we will work very closely together on all the phases ahead and, with God's blessings, I hope we will be able to make some progress for attaining our...

[Question] [interrupting] But you would not be against sitting down with Mr Begin, if you had the backing of the PLO?

[Answer] I don't believe Mr Begin is really the answer at this stage. He may be, for all I know, but from what we see, we face very real danger that, if we do not move in the immediate future, if the Arab attitude is totally negative to America's approach or interest in establishing a just and durable peace in this area, no future administration in the United States will be able to be free of Zionist pressures and internal pressures to move. And then, we stay not only where we are, but we see Israel moving to totally absorb the occupied territories. And the next target is Jordan. And these are the realities of the matter, and we are going to have to address them. We have a case and we have a people, and they have their rights on their land. We'll have to do everything we can to recover this one way or the other. So it is important that we move and we are moving.

[Question] So this is a very critical time, is it?

[Answer] It is a critical time.

[Question] How urgent is the situation? I mean, after all, you have been here 30 years. Why is this that more critical than any time in the past?

[Answer] We have seen it build up. We've just lived recently through Lebanon. I believe that what we see in the occupied territory is very, very ominous. They have accomplished, by wasting time, by putting up excuses for more time to be wasted, have moved to try to annex this entire area and absorb it. People can't tolerate this kind of life which they are having to endure much longer. And I believe that the dangers are real. And they come out openly. The Palestinians do not have any right in Palestine. The Palestinians have rights in Jordan. And, Jordan is the next target. As if it is not a question of people who have for hundreds and thousands of years their rights on their own legitimate soil.

[Question] To go back to the basic essential for negotiations again, you have described to us in some detail how you see the relationship between the two states or entities -- West Bank and Jordan. But, doesn't it all really become academic in relationship to Israel's picture of what it wants to happen on the West Bank? Mr Begin's made it clear that he is not going to withdraw from the West Bank and return it to Arab sovereignty. Are you really going to get anywhere, whatever your plan is?

[Answer] Assuming there is a chance that we get somewhere, we have to try our best without giving up on any of the fundamental positions that were outlined in the Fes plan. We have to try. If we can't, and there is no alternative to preparing for the worst that may come, well, then that is our destiny and we'll have to do that. But at least we'll have to try everything.

[Question] What are you really counting on? You will see Mr Reagan in the next few weeks. What are you actually counting on him doing? Is there something that you think he can do to make this plan work, whereas no other plans have worked in the past?

[Answer] I have a strong conviction that President Reagan is really serious and determined to see progress made very rapidly. I was always for an international conference before this point. I even advised, throughout a long period of time, our American friends to move toward such a forum to resolve the problem. The fact that the United States has moved on its own probably indicates that they are extremely serious and determined to see progress and to save all in this area and their future, before it is too late. And obviously, a dialogue is needed to clarify many points. And it has started with the visit of His Majesty King Hassan and the representatives of the Arab world to Washington. But probably at a later stage we will meet. And I will be anxious to know more about Mr Reagan's plans and the American administration's plans, and I will also apprise him of what is happening in the area as far as we are concerned here, and we'll see how far we can move ahead.

[Question] One final question about your own attitude to Israel. If Israel were to withdraw to the 1967 lines, right back to where you insist they should withdraw to, would you then be prepared to open full diplomatic and normal relations with Israel, like the Egyptians have done?

[Answer] If the territories are recovered, the rights of peoples are recognized, then obviously you are talking of a state of peace. And, a state of peace is something that far exceeds the limits of imagination, really, of realities, of course. It is a question of... [sentence incomplete] you talk about Gaza and the West Bank. How do they reach each other without any formal contact or coordination? We talk of water in the area. How do you organize its control and the use of it? You talk of airspace. You talk of health requirements. In terms of this immediately, and obviously, this is a matter that concerns sovereign states and each may have its own interpretation. I understand that when the group went to Washington, they explained that the first phase would be the end of the state of belligerency, and the second stage will be dependent on each state and how it feels. But in this particular area, I think that there are a lot of possibilities to see progress on the part of peace that would be rather exceptional in terms of the realities of conditions on the ground, than would be the case necessarily with a country that was much further away. [sentence as heard]

[Question] But given the satisfaction of all those conditions, given the satisfaction of your demands on withdrawal and of the sorting out of rights to the various things you mentioned, would you be happy and enthusiastic about living at peace with Israel with full normal relations?

[Answer] I believe this will inevitably happen, yes.

[Question] Thank you very much, Your Majesty.

'SOURCE' DENIES MESSAGE TO ISRAELI LABOR PARTY

JN051304 Monte Carlo Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic 1200 GMT 5 Nov 82

[Telephone dispatch by Radio Monte Carlo correspondent in Amman Fu'ad Na'im -- live or recorded]

[Text] Responsible Jordanian sources in Amman today denied that King Husayn had sent a special message to Israeli Labor Party leaders as reported by Israeli radio on Thursday.

However, these sources added that the Jordanian monarch had in the past few days met with Arab figures from the occupied territories, and stressed to them that Jordan's readiness to respond positively to the American initiative did not mean Amman's approval of Alon's plan, which was adopted by the Israeli Labor Party, and which considers it the basis of what this party calls the Jordanian option to solve the issue of the occupied territories. This hint [as heard] became necessary after Jordan expressed doubts about the ability of Begin's current government to engage in negotiations for a just solution to the Middle East issue and in light of the Jordanian message on possible Jordanian negotiations with the Labor Party [presumably the message reported in the referent item].

It is well known that Alon's plan, which is being rejected by Jordan as it has always been since 1975, considers the Zionist settlements established by Israel in the West Bank since 1967 to be among Israel's security requirements. This plan stresses that the Jewish settlements along the Jordan River are an indispensable Israeli forward security belt through which anyone travelling between the two banks must pass.

HUSAYN GREETS BREZHNEV ON OCTOBER ANNIVERSARY

JN061702 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1600 GMT 6 Nov 82

[Text] His Majesty King Husayn has sent a cable to His Excellency President Leonid Brezhnev, chairman of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, in which he congratulated him, in his name and on behalf of the people and Government of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan, on the anniversary of the October Revolution.

His Majesty expressed hope that the ties of friendship and cooperation between the two countries will prosper in the interest of both friendly peoples and the just issues of the Arab nation.

His majesty wished President Brezhnev continued good health and happiness.

KING HUSAYN TO VISIT MOROCCO IN NOVEMBER

LD051400 Rabat MAP in English 1223 GMT 5 Nov 82

[Text] Rabat, Nov 5 (MAP) -- King Husayn of Jordan will pay a visit to Morocco this month, the Jordanian Embassy sources said here Thursday.

The visit comes within the framework of a political move by the seven-member committee formed by the Arab Fes summit to explain the Arab peace plan to the five-permanent members of the UN Security Council, the sources, quoted by the Sudanese News Agency, added.

The Arab seven-member committee comprises, Saudi Arabia, Syria, Morocco, Jordan, Algeria, Tunisia and the Palestine Liberation Organization.

SALAM URGES WITHDRAWAL OF ALL FOREIGN FORCES

NC061257 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1130 GMT 6 Nov 82

[Text] After emerging from his meeting with President al-Jumayyil, [former] Prime Minister Sa'ib Salam was asked about the meeting. He said: It is needless to say that when I meet with his excellency the president, our discussions deal with all our important affairs. In view of the current circumstances, our discussion focused on the most important issues, namely, the continuing Israeli occupation of Lebanese territory, which, with its intrigues and plots, is making us sustain heavy losses, beginning with the events in the mountain. This issue is not separate in itself, but is very important, and all of us are trying to cooperate to avoid sedition.

Salam added: It pleases me to notice, or rather, I am convinced, that the responsible brother Maronites and Druze leaderships have reached an understanding among themselves to extinguish this sedition. I hope we have made good steps in this respect, to emerge from it once and for all, God willing, so the Israeli intrigues will boomerang.

Salam further said: We have other domestic problems in Tripoli which bleed our hearts. There are still evildoers in Tripoli. We demand the legitimate government destroy them. We also demand that the legitimate government take control throughout Lebanon, particularly in East Beirut. It is time the legitimate government controlled it. We know there has been much patience and delay, but I hope the legitimate government will take control there so it will extend its authority throughout Lebanon. Then, we will have to deal with our Syrian brothers to ensure a Syrian withdrawal, which Syria has approved in principle. This, however, requires negotiations between Lebanon and Syria on a sound level. In addition, we will have to deal with our Palestinian brothers, who, when they departed Beirut, we, despite all our difficulties and horrors, did our utmost to ensure that they depart with honor, dignity, and pride. This is our duty toward the Palestinian cause on the pan-Arab level, and because it has its effects on us in Lebanon.

Salam continued: Today, I hope that our Palestinian brothers will realize their full responsibilities as Lebanon does, so our negotiations will be fruitful in ending the situation in the north and Al-Biqa'. We hope to reach this stage in the near future, God willing, when the legitimate government will be in control and when there will be no Israeli occupation or foreign interference other than the legitimate Lebanese authorities. Lebanon will then be able to emerge from its problems and continue its development, progress and stability. I think the day for this is near, God willing.

JUNBLATT WILLING TO COOPERATE WITH AL-JUMAYYIL

NC061616 Paris AFP in English 1606 GMT 6 Nov 82

[By Mouna Nabaa]

[Text] Beirut, Nov 6 (AFP) -- Walid Junblatt, head of the Progressive Socialist Party (PSP), today said he was prepared to cooperate with Lebanese President Amin al-Jumayyil and disclosed that the National Movement, a leftist coalition under his direction, had ceased to exist.

In an interview with Agence France-Presse, Mr Junblatt warned that recent clashes in the Ash-Shuf region east of here between Druze members of the PSP and militiamen from the rightwing Lebanese Forces "could lead to the total destabilization of the country" and could undo the government's future projects.

Druze and Christian leaders, who met last Thursday at the request of President al-Jumayyil, agreed to form a liaison committee to remove armed elements from villages in the region.

But the committee was forced to postpone the start of its work until today as tension in the area remained high yesterday.

Mr Junblatt, who said he was ready to disarm his militiamen "in the framework of a general disarmament," declared that a solution to the fighting would only be possible when the Lebanese Army takes responsibility for security in the Ash-Shuf mountains.

He noted that the clashes broke out only after the Israeli invasion last June 6. For the five previous years, he said, the region had enjoyed "a relative calm."

The influential Druze leader hailed Mr al-Jumayyil, a Maronite Christian, and affirmed his willingness to cooperate with the new president "as much as possible."

Mr al-Jumayyil's recent trip to Morocco, he said, was "an important opening toward the Arab countries" and should help secure Lebanon's proper place within the Arab world.

"I am no longer opposed to the fact that the United States wants to help us recover our sovereignty," Mr Junblatt added. "But I will resist any attempt to make Lebanon a satellite of the United States."

The decision to disband the National Movement, he explained, was taken to allow each member a period "of reflection and self-criticism."

Mr Junblatt, who refused to say if all members had agreed to the step, added that no new alliance is currently planned to replace the National Movement.

He decried what he said was the failure of the Lebanese Army to deploy "as it should" in East Beirut where he charged that Christian militiaman, still in possession of heavy weapons, continued to defy the authority of the state.

At the same time, he said he was concerned about the fate of the estimated 1,400 Palestinians and Lebanese who were arrested by the army last month in West Beirut.

AL-QADHDHAFI ASKED TO WITHDRAW STATEMENT

NC051748 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1715 GMT 5 Nov 82

[Text] Informed sources disclosed today that Lebanon has asked Col Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi to withdraw the statement in which he attacked President Shaykh Amin al-Jumayyil. The sources added: In the event Al-Qadhdhafi refuses to take this step, the Foreign Ministry, which had recalled Lebanese Ambassador to Libya Nizar Farhat for consultations on the statement, will ask him to remain in Lebanon.

AL-WAZZAN TO JOIN AL-JUMAYYIL ON SAUDI VISIT

NC071030 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1000 GMT 7 Nov 82

[Text] Official sources have announced that Prime Minister Shafiq al-Wazzan will join His Excellency President Shaykh Amin al-Jumayyil in the visit and the talks he will have in Saudi Arabia with His Majesty King Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz and senior Saudi officials. It is known that the visit to Saudi Arabia will take place on 14 November.

KHADDAM, IRANIAN FOREIGN MINISTRY OFFICIAL MEET

LD072238 Tehran IRNA in English 2100 GMT 7 Nov 82

[Text] Tehran, Nov. 7, IRNA -- The current issues of the region and the activities of imperialism and the Zionist regime were discussed today in a meeting between Syrian Foreign Minister 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam and Iranian Foreign Ministry Undersecretary Hoseyn Sheykh ol-Eslam.

During the two and half hour-meeting the two sides' viewpoints regarding the sensitive issues of the region were reviewed.

The political undersecretary of the Syrian Foreign Ministry and Iranian ambassador to Damascus, 'Ali Akbar Mohtashemi, were also present in this meeting.

Sheykh ol-Eslam left Tehran Saturday for five countries of Libya, Syria, Algeria, People's Democratic Republic of Yemen and the United Arab Emirates.

AL-ASAD SENDS CABLE TO BREZHNEV ON REVOLUTION

JN061518 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1215 GMT 6 Nov 82

[Text] President Hafiz al-Asad has sent the following cable of congratulations to President Leonid Brezhnev on the 65th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution:

On the occasion of the 65th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution, it gives me pleasure to send you, on behalf of the Syrian people, the Ba'th Party leadership and myself, heartfelt greetings and regards to you, the CPSU Central Committee and the friendly Soviet people. Following the October Socialist Revolution, the USSR realized great and numerous achievements. The USSR has consolidated its position as a state that supports the people's struggle for freedom and independence and against all forms of tyranny and aggression. Thanks to the October Socialist Revolution, the USSR has been practicing this policy over the past 65 years.

On this occasion, I would like to praise the continuing development of relations of friendship and cooperation between Syria and the USSR. These relations have entered a new phase with the signing of the Syrian-Soviet friendship and cooperation treaty. I am confident that relations between our two peoples, parties and governments will witness further progress during the coming years in all fields on the basis of mutual respect and benefit and the joint struggle against the forces of aggression, exploitation and racism in the world.

I express the Syrian people's appreciation for the Soviet stands in support of our just struggle against Israeli aggression against Arab territories and rights. I wish you, personally, good health and happiness and to the Soviet people further success, progress and prosperity.

AL-KASM SENDS CONGRATULATIONS TO USSR'S TIKHONOV

JN071559 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1215 GMT 7 Nov 82

[Text] Prime Minister 'Abd ar-Ra'uf al-Kasm has sent a cable of congratulations to USSR Prime Minister Nikolay Tikhonov on the 65th anniversary of the October Socialist Revolution. The following is the text of the cable:

On the 65th anniversary of the October Socialist Revolution, it gives me pleasure to send you, on behalf of the Government of the Syrian Arab Republic and myself, our heartfelt congratulations, wishing you and the Soviet peoples further success and progress along the road charted by the October Revolution. The October Revolution established the great socialist system and made the USSR a great force supporting freedom, justice and peace everywhere and backing up all the peoples struggling for liberation and for complete national independence from colonialist subservience.

On this glorious occasion, it gives me pleasure to stress the widespread development being realized by the close cooperation between Syria and the Soviet Union in the political, economic and military spheres, strengthened by the friendship and cooperation treaty concluded between the two struggling countries and trusting that this close cooperation between our two countries is clearly epitomizing their common interests and benefits, as well as relations based on the mutual respect of the administrations of the two friendly countries.

I am confident that the deep cooperation that is constantly developing to realize mutual objectives of Syria and the Soviet Union actually serves the international community's aspirations toward a security and peace based on right and justice. It also serves the objectives of Syria and the Arab nation for liberation and progress and strengthens their firm confrontation of the aggressive plans that international imperialism, fascist Zionism and their agents are trying to carry out in this region and throughout in the world. I wish you continued health and to the friendly Soviet Union further progress and prosperity.

CABINET MEETS, APPROVES PRIME MINISTER'S U.S. TRIP

Cabinet Secretary Statement

TA071226 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1157 GMT 7 Nov 82

[Statement by Cabinet Secretary Dan Meridor following the Cabinet session at the prime minister's residence on 7 November -- live]

[Text] At its weekly session today, the Cabinet approved the prime minister's approximately 1-week visit to the United States. The prime minister will meet with the U.S. President next Friday. The foreign and defense ministers reported on different matters to the Cabinet and a discussion was held afterwards. The Cabinet approved the recommendation by the Ministerial Committee on Symbols and Ceremonies not to hold a military parade on the 35th Independence Day. The ministerial committee will propose to the Cabinet alternative civilian parades for Independence Day.

The ministers of justice, interior and education reported to the Cabinet on activities that have been undertaken following the submission of the Bekhor Commission report, which studied the matter of the publication of the names of suspects in criminal offenses.

Begin: Settlement Policy Clear

TA071407 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1400 GMT 7 Nov 82

[Text] The prime minister has instructed Israel's ambassador to the United States, Moshe Arens, to protest to the U.S. administration its tough statements against the establishment of settlements in Judaea and Samaria. Our political correspondent Shim'on Schiffer reports that the prime minister reported on this at today's Cabinet session, and noted that the Cabinet's policy on settlements is clear, and it will continue to set up settlements in the territories. He added that he rejects the condemnations coming in from outside Israel. He said that when he confers with President Reagan he will discuss the security arrangements with Lebanon and the autonomy plan.

Begin Asked To Push Aid

TA070714 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0700 GMT 7 Nov 82

[Text] Prime Minister Menahem Begin has been asked to try to win U.S. financial aid on his trip to Washington. Our correspondent Gid'on Zelinger reports that at midweek a Finance Ministry delegation will leave for Washington, headed by Treasury Director General 'Ezra Sadan, to answer U.S. questions. About a month ago, Israel submitted its aid request to the United States for some $3 billion, and in response the Americans submitted more than 200 clarification requests to the Defense and Finance Ministries.

Further Details on Session

TA071529 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1500 GMT 7 Nov 82

[Excerpts] Ministers Ben-Porat and Burg asked Defense Minister Sharon who gave settlers the permission to hold prayers at Joseph's Tomb in Nabulus. Minister Burg similarly wanted to know whether the settlers had been given permission to remain there to pray after their permit expired.

The defense minister replied that this was approved about a month ago with the prime minister, and the approval was conditional on the settlers not using their arms and no mutual provocations occurring there. It was also agreed that the security forces would guard the worshippers during prayers.

Minister Burg wanted to know whether there was any truth to the report that the settlers sleep in the administration building not far from Joseph's Tomb, and Minister Sharon promised to provide an answer to this at one of the next Cabinet sessions.

Minister Ben-Porat suggested censoring reports that have to do with settlement affairs or the intentions to set up settlements. Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir said that the settlement activity cannot be covered up, but added that in his opinion there is no need to make prior announcements of future settlement plans. Deputy Prime Minister David Levi remarked that his suggestions on this matter were in line with the Cabinet resolutions.

Defense Minister Ari'el Sharon said that he had given unambiguous instructions to guarantee peace and quiet in Lebanon. Speaking at the Cabinet session, the defense minister said that he had given orders to the IDF units that they should be present in all the villages where there is either tension or the danger of a flare-up.

Replying to a question by Minister Mordekhay Ben-Porat, Minister Sharon said that the Lebanese Army entered two villages, but this did not indicate that the area had been turned over or that the IDF had withdrawn or given up any positions. The IDF will continue to hold on to all the territories that it occupied in Lebanon until arrangements there are achieved, the defense minister said.

LEVI BLAMED FOR U.S. STATEMENT ON SETTLEMENTS

TA070753 Tel Aviv HA'ARETZ in Hebrew 7 Nov 82 pp 1, 2

[Report by the political correspondent]

[Excerpt] Reacting to the firm statement by the U.S. State Department spokesman on the issue of Israeli settlements, Israeli officials last night noted that such a firm reaction would not have been issued had it not been for Deputy Prime Minister David Levi's statements last week regarding the establishment of five new settlements.

The officials said that Levi announced the establishment of settlements that had been previously approved, and that the entire affair generated a "misunderstanding" on the Americans' part. These government figures added that due to the attacks against David Levi within his own party, he is now striving to prove his adherence to the cause of greater Eretz Yisra'el, "and that is why he came out with the issue of the settlements as if it were something new."

Due to this declaration and the firm U.S. statement against it, the Arab countries decided to raise the settlements issue in the UN Security Council, which will probably discuss the matter tomorrow. The government figures added that the Arabs had been encouraged by the U.S. declaration, and they believe that the United States will not oppose their proposal. Due to Levi's declaration, Israel might have to pay some kind of price, they noted.

Political figures in Jerusalem said yesterday that the United States was now seeking to prove to the Arabs, and particularly to Jordan (which it wants to persuade to join the Reagan plan), that it is displaying great firmness on the settlements issue. The figures noted that this is the background against which the State Department spokesman's statement should be interpreted.

LEVI COMMENTS ON U.S. REACTION TO SETTLEMENTS

TA071803 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1705 GMT 7 Nov 82

[Text] Deputy Prime Minister David Levi said today in Karmi'el that there is no reason why an open and declared policy of the Israeli Government on settlements in Judaea and Samaria should cause any such angry reaction from Washington as the one issued. Minister Levi added that the Americans might think that now we will be affected by the criticism and agree to stop the settlements, but it should be explained to them that we will not accept dictates in this matter. Our correspondent Me'ir Einstein reports:

[Einstein - live or recorded] New songs, this is how Deputy Prime Minister David Levi defines the reactions from the United States criticizing the government's intention to continue to establish settlements in Judaea and Samaria.

Our declared policy, says Minister David Levi, is continuation of settlements and settling in Judaea, Samaria, Gaza and on the Golan and this is what we carry out. We have no intention of misleading our friends, or to act slyly. The Americans should be reminded, the deputy prime minister added, that we did not take upon ourselves, in no document and at no stage, to stop the settling. Minister Levi said that there is no reason that an open and declared policy should bring about an angry reaction from Washington.

[Begin Levi recording] I do not see any reason why a declared and open policy should bring about such anger in the United States. It is true that today we hear that they are not enthusiastic and they make all sorts of moves, but the policy in our country is decided by the Government of Israel. The government today again confirmed and gave more validity to this policy that I state; the Cabinet did not see in my statement any deviation, but instead, I would say, it adopted my statement. These settlements will be established. [end recording]

[Einstein -- live or recorded] The deputy prime minister added: For the United States, the settlements are nothing new. And maybe they think that now we will back off because of the criticism. But it should be explained to our friends in the United States that we will not accept any dictate on this subject.

SETTLEMENT DRIVE TO CONTINUE; BUDGET APPROVED

TA070822 Jerusalem THE JERUSALEM POST in English 7 Nov 82 p 1

[Text] Israel will build or expand 20 settlements in the West Bank during the next 12 months, Deputy Agriculture Minister Mikha'el Deqel announced Friday.

Deqel, a key member of the Ministerial Committee on Settlements, did not say how many of the 20 settlements would be new, but reiterated Israel's goal to populate 160 West Bank settlements with 100,000 Jews within the next five years.

Interviewed on Israel radio, Deqel said settlement construction "is a continuous process, and more settlements will be built."

Presently there are about 25,000 Jews in 103 settlements built since 1967. The committee plans to add 57 more settlements with about 60-80,000 more Jews by 1987, Deqel said.

Deqel said the Treasury, pending Knesset approval, has approved an additional 500 million Israeli shekels for the settlement budget.

EHRLICH SAYS MONEY NOT AVAILABLE FOR SETTLEMENTS

TA071214 Tel Aviv MA'ARIV in Hebrew 7 Nov 82 p 3

[Report by Yosef Waxman]

[Excerpt] In the wake of the diverse declarations on the number of settlements decided upon or planned, the chairman of the Ministerial Committee on Settlement Affairs, Deputy Prime Minister Simha Ehrlich, last night said that no new decisions had been made to establish settlements, and that the truth was that there was no budget available for establishing those settlements that have already been approved.

"The government has a consistent policy regarding Jewish settlements in all parts of Judaea, Samaria and the Gaza Strip. However, approved plans have accumulated that have not yet been carried out due to budgetary holdups and technical reasons. When additional plans and funds come up, the Ministerial Committee on Settlement Affairs will discuss the proposals and officially publish them," Deputy Prime Minister Simha Ehrlich told the MA'ARIV correspondent.

The MA'ARIV correspondent was further told that the six settlements announced by David Levi, deputy prime minister and housing and construction minister, last Wednesday refer to a decision made in September. Minister Levi was talking about the construction his ministry would have to take up accordingly.

As for the plan to establish 20 new settlements next year and some 50 settlements by 1987, it was noted that this was more wishful thinking than an actual plan.

U.S. CONTEMPLATING AID CUTS OVER SETTLEMENTS

TA080535 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0500 GMT 8 Nov 82

[Text] Our correspondent in Washington has learned from U.S. sources that the U.S. administration is contemplating cutting economic aid to Israel to protest the continuation of settlement activities in the territories. The sources emphasized that the administration thinks the settlements are a primary obstacle to the peace process. The United States will not cut military aid to Israel, but it will express its bitterness [morat ru'ah] through cuts in economic aid.

Vice President George Bush made it clear to Israel's ambassador to Washington last week, that he considers the settlements an obstacle to peace. Ambassador Arens explained that the Israeli Government rejects this assessment and pointed out that only 30,000 Jews live in the territories.

In contrast with the administration's position, Congressman Jack Kemp last night stated in Washington that it would be a mistake to impose a settlement freeze on Israel.

DAVAR PREVIEWS BEGIN TALKS WITH REAGAN, SHULTZ

TA071100 Tel Aviv DAVAR in Hebrew 7 Nov 82 pp 1, 2

["Exclusive" report from the United States by Yosef Pri'el]

[Excerpt] Washington -- In their meeting at the White House at the end of next week, Prime Minister Menahem Begin intends to explain to President Ronald Reagan that there is no room to ask Israel to stop settlement activities, since no Arab leader has made a gesture toward Israel leading to such an Israeli move.

In a meeting with Israeli correspondents in Washington last night, a source close to the prime minister said that the prime minister intends to explain to U.S. administration officials that in the course of the negotiations at Camp David, he had agreed to freeze the establishment of new settlements for 3 months in order to wind up negotiations on the peace treaty with Egypt. That was a gesture Israel made toward President as-Sadat, who had come to Jerusalem, recognized Israel, held direct talks with it and signed a peace treaty. "There is no other Arab leader who has taken similar steps, and therefore there is no reason to ask Israel to make similar gestures," said the source close to Begin.

The source pointed out that Begin intends to tell Reagan that after 5 years of autonomy, when the parties proceed to discuss the final status of the territories, it will in fact make no difference whether they are inhabited by 30,000 or 60,000 Jews, in view of the fact that the Palestinian population will exceed 1.5 million people. Therefore, in Begin's opinion, there is no room for dwelling onthe issue of a settlements freeze.

In his meeting with Reagan, as well as in the talk with U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz next Thursday, the prime minister intends to focus on two issues: the question of the evacuation of foreign forces from Lebanon; security arrangements in southern Lebanon and the peace process; and the need Israel sees for resuming the autonomy talks and exhausting the Camp David process. Begin intends to explain that Israel had no other choice but to reject the Reagan plan out of hand, because it constituted a deviation from the spirit of the Camp David accords. Begin will emphasize the changes that have occurred in the Middle East in the wake of the war, including the fact that King Husayn has lost the blackmail option he possessed prior to the war when he threatened that he would buy Soviet weapons if the United States did not supply him with sophisticated arms.

The source noted that the prime minister thinks the Reagan plan is comparable to Russian roulette. In the Camp David accords, Israel had agreed to a sort of Russian roulette game, albeit with rubber bullets, because if the process failed this would not lead to Israel's destruction. However, in the prime minister's opinion, the Reagan plan is a Russian roulette with live ammunition, and if Israel lost it might be involved in the most serious war in the Middle East.

MA'ARIV ON U.S. 'PRESSURE' TO CHANGE GOVERNMENT

TA071542 Tel Aviv MA'ARIV in Hebrew 7 Nov 82 p 5

[Commentary by Moshe Zaq: "The Freeze"]

[Text] In one of the many meetings he held with Israeli ministers, King Husayn raised three personal requests.

He did not resort to intermediaries from Nabulus or Janin, he knew and still knows about direct contacts. His requests were fulfilled by the Israeli Government.

-- The first request had to do with border alterations in the 'Arava area. The Japanese surveyors who did the survey for Jordan, which wanted to pave a road, discovered that at one point Israel erred in demarcating the border. Therefore, he wanted to push the Israelis back at that point. His request was fulfilled and the border demarcation was corrected.

- The second request had to do with the supersonic "booms" the Israeli aircraft were making while overflying his palace in Amman. This royal request was similarly adhered to by the Israeli Cabinet.

-- The third request pertained to the Israeli Navy. The Jordanian king complained that the Israeli Navy ships in the Gulf of Elat blew their whistles when sailing near his residence on the coast of Al-'Aqaba.

These were not the only questions discussed by Israeli Government representatives and the Jordanian king. However, in all these talks there was no settlement freeze negotiated. Negotiations were held and agreement was even reached on Israel's withdrawal from As-Safi in the Dead Sea area. Mention was made about an interim arrangement between Israel and Jordan, similar to the arrangement with Egypt; the king raised a demand about a withdrawal along the entire Jordan Rfit Valley while the Israeli representatives raised the "Jericho plan," namely, a withdrawal only from the Jericho area. However, a settlement freeze was never discussed in the numerous talks between Israeli and Jordanian representatives.

This does not mean that Jordanian representatives did not join in the protests of all the Arab countries against Israeli settlements, even when these were confined to the areas of Gush 'Ezyon, the northern part of the Dead Sea and the Jordan Rift Valley. However, in direct meetings between Israel and Jordan, the latter opted not to discuss the issue.

The number of U.S. condemnations of the settlements is probably greater than the number of settlements Israel has established in Judaea and Samaria. These protests did not begin in the days of the current government, they were also made in the days of the previous government. It may be recalled that Prime Minister Yitzhaq Rabin refused to accept a message from President Ford, delivered by U.S. Ambassador Malcolm Toon, which urged Israel not to establish four planned settlements in Samaria.

During the Ford and Carter presidencies there were many U.S. protests against Israeli settlements, claiming that they were "illegal" and constituted an obstacle to peace. Israel rejected those protests.

At the beginning, President Reagan did not believe the settlements were illegal and constituted an obstacle to peace. Only lately have people persuaded him that a settlement freeze may bring King Husayn to the negotiating table on autonomy.

The officials who persuaded President Reagan probably know that it was not the settlements that prevented King Husayn from joining the autonomy talks. They probably know that Husayn's standing was strengthened in the wake of the Lebanon war and he can afford to publicly declare that the PLO must recognize Israel because the former was defeated in Lebanon.

However, those officials want to prove to the Jordanian king that the U.S. administration can twist Israel's arm and even force it to change the composition of its Cabinet to meet Husayn's wish. They know very well that the government in Jerusalem might lose its Knesset majority if it agrees to a settlement freeze and this is why they want the President to pressure Israel to accede to a freeze in order to persuade Husayn to join the talks.

The demand for a freeze has been haunting us since the foundation of the State of Israel. It has changed forms but it is always raised in any mediation attempt.

-- The first unappointed mediator (Count Bernadotte) wanted to freeze immigration as the negotiations on a truce between Israel and the Arab countries were in progress.

-- During the period of U.S. mediated (Eric Johnston's) negotiations, the United States forced us to freeze the national water carrier plan pertaining to the part extending from the Benot Ya'aqov bridge.

-- After the 6-day war, we were requested not to change the status of Jerusalem and to freeze construction activity there. The United Nations dispatched a special emissary to Jerusalem on that subject.

-- When As-Sadat proclaimed his readiness to make peace with Israel, his foreign minister, Isma'il Fahmi, who resigned after his visit to Jerusalem, demanded that Israel freeze immigration for at least 2 decades.

-- When the agreement was signed at Camp David, the United States asked Israel to freeze settlement activity for the duration of the peace negotiations. The Israeli Government agreed to freeze them for the 3 months of negotiations on the peace treaty with Egypt, but President Carter wanted to extend that further, until the end of the autonomy negotiations, which have been underway for more than 3 years now.

There is nothing new in the demand for a freeze. The only new element lies in the U.S. attempt to encourage all Israeli enemies in the UN Security Council to vote against Israel. For many months the United States has shown that it stands by Israel and it has prevented anti-Israeli resolutions in the United Nations. However, things turned the other way round this week. The United States led the way with a condemnation of Israel and the Moroccan representative hastened to demand a meeting of the Security Council so that the latter could pass an anti-Israeli resolution without risking a U.S. veto.

The United States gave the signal conducive to an anti-Israeli consensus in the United Nations as a means of pressure on Israel. The pressure is actually not only directed at a settlement freeze but is also aimed against the government so that it loses its Knesset majority.

This is the real meaning of the campaign for a settlement freeze.

'SENIOR' OFFICIAL COMMENTS ON HUSAYN INTERVIEW

TA051246 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English 1200 GMT 5 Nov 82

[Excerpt] In Jerusalem today, a senior Israeli official chided Jordan's King Husayn for his advice to the PLO. In a BBC interview, King Husayn said the PLO should recognize Israel. The Israeli official said that Husayn advises the PLO to do what he himself does not. The official added: Husayn should set an example first before advising others. And if Husayn does want to recognize Israel, he will be most welcome.

SHARON: NO DIFFERENCE IN HUSAYN, 'ARAFAT REMARKS

TA072027 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 2000 GMT 7 Nov 82

[Text] Defense Minister Ari'el Sharon has said that there is no difference between what King Husayn says and what Yasir 'Arafat says, and all talk purporting to intimate that Husayn is conducting negotiations on behalf of the PLO and that later a federation between two countries along the Jordan River banks will be established, is nothing but a different phraseology for the establishment of a Palestinian state.

In Sharon's opinion, there is no truth to the Alignment's contention that we only have the option of talking to Husayn or of talking with the PLO. The defense minister said there is still another alternative, and that is that autonomy will be established in Judaea and Samaria. He was speaking at the Herut branch in Beersheba.

Our correspondent Yaron Enosh notes that the convention was attended by the Herut activists from the entire southern region, although some activists called for a ban on the event.

Views Lebanon Arrangements

TA080558 Tel Aviv ITIM in Hebrew 2040 GMT 7 Nov 82

[Text] Beersheba, 7 Nov (ITIM) -- "We have no war with the Palestinian people, and we will have to live with them forever," Defense Minister Ari'el Sharon said at a meeting of Herut activists in the Negev, held this evening in Beersheba.

Sharon believes that our children and grandchildren will live together with the Palestinian people, but it is impossible to live with one another while terrorism exists. The minister added that, "In Lebanon we succeeded in wiping out the terrorists' infrastructure through our just war. As a result, there is no terrorist infrastructure now." Today the PLO cannot centralize its leadership, because as a result of Operation Peace for Galilee the PLO forces are scattered among various countries, and this is no longer the same kind of PLO. "After the blow it was dealt and its liquidation as a military element, we can now get down to solving the problems, but a lot of patience and forbearance are necessary."

Sharon believes that we are on the brink of an arrangement in Lebanon. What we are talking about here is negotiations between governments and a signed treaty. The Government of Israel will insist that things assume this nature.

The Cabinet regards a peaceful arrangement in Lebanon along the following lines:

1. No foreign armies would be allowed in Lebanon, aside from multinational force, if this is agreed upon.

2. There will be no terrorist-organizing in Lebanon.

3. The question is over security arrangements that should prevent Lebanon from being a country with foreign armies in it, where the terrorist organizations can reorganize. The idea is to have security arrangements in strips of approximately 50 km from the Israeli border -- the distance depends on topographic problems we need for our security.

The defense minister emphasized that on the eastern front, the IDF did not reach the 50-km range from our border. It went out against "the shedding of government blood on the issue of the operation ranging beyond 50 km," when we talk about a strip that in that sector digresses by 2 km in the eastern sector and 13 km in the western part of the sector. [sentence as received]

Referring to Israel's future armament, the minister said that Israel has reached the stage where it has stopped the quantitative arms race. "We do not plan to add aircraft or tanks in the next years. We will replace old ones with new ones; but in terms of quantities, Israel cannot continue to grow if it wants to carry out such activities as settlement, dealing with slum areas, absorbing immigrants and handling the country's other missions.

Sharon explained that instead of quantitative strengthening, "Israel is maintaining a qualitative edge. This war, too, has proved that there exists such a gap and the proof is the destruction of the Syrian missiles, a feat which for years had seemed an impossibility. Our secret weapon is the Jewish brain,"he said.

The defense minister reacted to the "rejoicing in the Alignment over King Husayn's proclamations," saying: "I never regarded anyone who recognized Israel as an asset. The people of Israel have no need for recognition of their right to exist. We exist by virtue of our own power."

PERES CALLS HUSAYN STATEMENT IMPORTANT DEVELOPMENT

TA062036 Jerusalem Domestic Television Service in Hebrew 1900 GMT 6 Nov 82

[Text] Labor Party Chairman MK Shim'on Peres said that if we do not open negotiations with Jordan, Israel might find itself negotiating with the PLO. According to him, the latest statements of King Husayn, including his recognition of Israel's right to exist, constitute an important development that creates the conditions for talking with Jordan. Our corresponsent Menashe Raz spoke to Shim'on Peres tonight:

[Begin videotape] [Peres] In my opinion, the significant thing is that King Husayn recognized the State of Israel and that he is ready to begin negotiations. I have no doubt that his opening positions will be different from ours. We have never thought that before negotiations he would agree to all that we are demanding. Therefore, I see it as a positive development. Again, his explicit announcement that he recognizes the right of Israel to exist -- even before that he said that he would be ready to have formal relations with Israel -- this gives room for holding negotiations.

[Raz] What are the channels of communication between the Labor Party and King Husayn these days if there are any?

[Answer] Right at this moment they do not exist; there were times when they existed. We even had direct meetings with him, but this has not happened in the last 2 years. I was about to see him in London about 2 years ago; I informed the prime minister about it and he asked me not to hold the meeting and I did not hold it. What happened lately is that a group of intellectuals from Nabulus approached the Labor Party and said that they are ready to come to the party's office for a sincere talk on the possibility of negotiations, and so we invited them.

About 12 people came, openly for the first time I think, to the party's office for a talk that was not of a clandestine character. We sat with them and explained our stands, which are publicly known. They did not tell us at the time of their intention to go to Jordan and present what they heard from us. But this was their right to do so.

I understand that afterward -- I did not see them personally -- a friend of mine, Amnon Linn, saw them on their return from there -- I understand that they went to Jordan and that the fact that they met with us almost caused a sensation. They were invited by all the king's men, by the king, and what we hear we heard from them, that is, from a secondary source. But this indicates a sincere wish to talk.

And I would like to say one thing more. We have to take into consideration that there is a possibility that the PLO will change its stands. In such a case, the PLO might be recognized by the United States. The United States is the last friend we have in the matter of the PLO. I was at a Socialist International meeting just recently; there were 50 to 60 delegations there. The greater majority of them recognize the PLO, most of Europe. And I would like to say again to my friends, the choice is between Jordan and the PLO. The Israeli policy should be, in my opinion, wise and quick enough to bring Jordan together with the Palestinians to the negotiations table. [end videotape]

BETHLEHEM MAYOR OPTIMISTIC ABOUT W. BANK PROSPECTS

TA070819 Jerusalem THE JERUSALEM POST in English 7 Nov 82 p 1

[Report by David Richardson]

[Excerpt] Bethlehem Mayor Ilyas Frayj, who returned Friday from a six-day visit to Amman, during which he met with King Husayn last night confirmed earlier reports about indirect talks between the Israel Labour Party and Jordan's king.

Frayj said last night that he was very optimistic about the political outlook for the West Bank, and anticipates that there will be significant movement towards a settlement early next year.

According to Israel TV Thursday night, Husayn told a delegation of West Bank dignitaries visiting Amman that while he rejected a peace settlement based on "territorial compromise," security arrangements with Israel along the Jordan River are possible.

Labor MK Amnon Linn described the Jordanian response to the message conveyed from the Labour Party via the West Bank delegation as "a good development" and "very positive."

Frayj, a leading moderate and pro-Jordanian figure in the West Bank, for the past 18 months has been noticeably despondent about the lack of movement in the peace process, especially in the light of the increasing pace of Jewish settlement.

During his visit to the Jordanian capital he met with Husayn, Crown Prince Hassan and leading ministers and has come back encouraged and buoyant.

In answer to a question about the rapprochement between Husayn and PLO leader Yasir 'Arafat, Frayj was prepared to say only that "Things are moving in the right direction."

Nor would he comment specifically about what the Jordanian response would be if the PLO failed to endorse Jordanian representation of the Palestinian cause during any further American-sponsored peace initiative.

"The king is concentrating on the Reagan peace initiative and he is determined to pursue the peace process," Frayj said.

While Frayj has had numerous recent contacts with Labour Party leaders, including Shim'on Peres, just prior to his departure for Amman, he played down Husayn's earlier statements about not negotiating with the Likud government. "The king did not say anything like that in his interview screened on TV on Friday night," the mayor pointed out.

Frayj Interviewed

JN051912 Monte Carlo Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic 1745 GMT 5 Nov 82

[Interview with Bethlehem Mayor Ilyas Frayj by Monte Carlo radio correspondent Antoine Abu Samra on the "It Happened Tomorrow" program -- date, place not given -- recorded]

[Text] [Question] Brother Ilyas Frayj, you met with King Husayn yesterday. Naturally, many concepts were discussed and these could perhaps be crucial to the Middle East crisis. Could you possibly explain to us what prompted you to meet with King Husayn and why yesterday?

[Answer] I left for Amman a few days ago and I met with King Husayn 3 days ago. I exchanged views with him on the current situation in the occupied territories and on the dangers menacing the land and the Arab man in the West Bank and Gaza Strip. I reiterated to his majesty the king that time works against us. I also emphasized the need for conducting an intensive dialogue between the Palestinian and Jordanian sides and for reaching an agreement on a broad line of coordination or federation [ittihad fidirali] between the Palestinian and Jordanian sides so that we could commence a political dialogue with the parties concerned.

[Question] Did you sense any response by King Husayn to what you proposed?

[Answer] Certainly. His Majesty King Husayn is aware of the dangers menacing us here and of the fact that the West Bank and east bank are being subjected to common danger. We both share the damage and tragedy.

[Question] Did King Husayn announce any future steps concerning a resolution of the Palestinian cause?

[Answer] His Majesty King Husayn believes in the need to preserve the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people. He will back up the Palestinian people's rights with all his power and influence.

[Question] Some time ago, you met with Shim'on Peres. Could you tell our listeners what you proposed to Peres and what his position was?

[Answer] I met with Shim'on Peres a few weeks ago and we reviewed the current situation in the occupied territories. We also discussed President Reagan's peace proposals. I understood that he supports these proposals. Likewise, I personally support these proposals since they contain positive elements, such as the demand for freezing and halting the settlements and the U.S. Government's objection to Israel's demand to impose its sovereignty over the occupied territories.

[Question] If you believe that Reagan's plan could possibly resolve the Palestinian cause, do you believe that there is an all-embracing Palestinian opinion concerning this topic, or do you think that the Palestinian stand could take up such a (?move)?

[Answer] In my opinion, the majority of the West Bank citizens do support in principle the beginning of a dialogue with the U.S. administration on the basis of Reagan's plan.

[Question] It has been said that King Husayn has addressed a message to the Israel Labor Party leaders. Are you going to convey Jordan's position to the Israel Labor Party?

[Answer] I have absolutely no knowledge of that.

PLO REPORTEDLY DEBATING RECOGNITION OF ISRAEL

TA071450 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1400 GMT 7 Nov 82

[Text] The PLO leaders are currently deliberating a formula for conditional recognition of Israel that would say that the PLO would recognize Israel if it withdraws from the territories and accepts the establishment of a Palestinian state. These contacts also involve members of the Palestinian lobby in the United States. Similarly, a version for mutual recognition is also being discussed, that is simultaneous recognition between the PLO and Israel.

Our correspondent has learned that the agreed-upon formula will be broached by the PLO in the deliberations of the Palestine National Council, which will be held in Algeria. It will be termed: a Palestinian peace initiative.

Our correspondent Pinhas 'Inbari has also learned that contacts have already been launched between PLO representatives in Europe and their supporters in the territories on participation in a popular congress. The PLO supporters in the territories have been told that the purpose of popular congress is to express support for Yasir 'Arafat's positions in his struggle against the Syrian supporters in the PLO. Because of Israel's opposition, personal invitations may not be sent, but those inhabitants of the territories who happen to be in Algeria at the time will be considered as delegates to the popular congress.

MURTADA SEES NO CHANCE OF RETURNING SOON

TA071315 Tel Aviv YEDI'OT AHARONOT in Hebrew 7 Nov 82 pp 1, 6

[Report by Smadar Peri and Arye Tzimuqi]

[Excerpts] Egyptian ambassador to Israel, Sa'd Murtada, does not see any chance of returning to his post soon. In a telephone call from Cairo yesterday he told me: "Foreign Minister Kamal Hassan 'Ali has made it clear that upon the departure of the Israeli army from Lebanon, Egypt will discuss my return to Tel Aviv. However, it seems to me that this is a process that will take a long time."

"The current relationship between Egypt and Israel is not good and I myself feel caught up in the repercussions of events, as a man targeted by the flow of events," the ambassador said.

He is aware of the fact that the Israeli Government has raised the issue of his return to Tel Aviv. "However, I want to make it clear that I will go back when I am ordered to do so and that there is no room for entertaining illusions, because the invitation of the Israeli Government is not binding on me. In any case, it is clear to us that the conditions for my return to Israel have not yet been created," Murtada noted.

Not only is there no indication of an imminent improvement in relations, but now comes "the decision of the Israeli Government to establish five additional settlements in the West Bank and this makes the situation and the relationship much worse," Murtada said, adding that the Egyptian Foreign Ministry terms the decision on the five as "sabotage."

"How is it at all possible to talk about the return of the ambassador in such a situation," Murtada exclaimed.

And what are Murtada's plans for the near future? "I haven't any...I am awaiting the decision of my government," he replied.

Murtada returned to Cairo at the end of last week after a private tour in Belgium, Switzerland, Italy and the United States. He said that during his visit to the United States he had lunch with the Israeli ambassador to Cairo, Moshe Sason, who happened to also be in New York on a private visit.

Our correspondent Arye Tzimuqi adds that Israeli Ambassador to Egypt Moshe Sason met last night with senior officials of the Egyptian Foreign Ministry at his own initiative and again clarified Israel's position regarding negotiations on Tabah. He said that Israel is ready to discuss the matter only within the framework of a resumption of contacts on all the issues between the two countries (contacts have been frozen since the war in Lebanon).

Egypt announced its willingness to open talks on Tabah in Ismailia today but it is not prepared to simultaneously resume negotiations on normalization and autonomy.

PRESS ON SETTLEMENTS ISSUE, BEGIN, HUSAYN

TA070920 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0435 GMT 7 Nov 82

[Review of morning press editorials]

[Text] HA'ARETZ says that there is no clause in the state budget that covers the establishment of nine new urban settlements beyond the Green Line. The finance minister can conjure up a sum of 470 million shekels to finance the initial phase of this construction only by drawing on reserves.

Thus, the government is actually entering a double confrontation: one with the U.S. leadership and the other with itself. What will the Treasury do in the event it requires reserve funds if these have already been spent on an effort to spur settlement?

The finance minister, who succeeded in preventing the waste of a billion shekels to finance a military parade on Independence Day, knows he is unable to stand up to the devotees of settlement. Therefore, he is transferring 500 million shekels at their request to finance a patrol with whose help the Israel Lands Authority can guard state land in the occupied territories. Meanwhile, the finance minister is leaving Begin to worry about the dispute with President Reagan and his advisers. In this way, everything seems fine in the government and the coalition, and the Tehiya faction can also be satisfied. However, to the question of whether Israel will be helped by the addition of nine urban settlements and a sharpening of the dispute with the United States, it is hard to answer in the affirmative.

DAVAR writes that, even if the Begin government wants to avoid an image of submitting to foreign demands by clearly declaring its willingness to freeze settlements, only political blindness could guide the actions of those who do not restrain themselves at least until after King Husayn gives his reply to the Reagan initiative. If Husayn rejects the initiative, the burden, in any case, will remain on the Arabs' shoulders. But if Husayn joins the process, the fate of all the settlements will be put in the balance, and what happens in the field during these weeks will make no difference. Only Israel's standing in the United States will decline, at a sensitive time when the administration is considering its next moves and, perhaps, also wondering about what course to commit itself to for the next 2 years. Focusing on the territories shows shallow political understanding, as the paper puts it, and thus the government reveals shallowness in two respects.

HAMODI'A says that the Israel Government has not recently made decisions about new settlement plans. All that is being carried out now is the result of previous decisions, and what Deputy Prime Minister Levi said makes no difference. It is strange that official U.S. spokesmen are willing to make public political reactions on such a basis. Do they really want to thus welcome Prime Minister Menahem Begin, who is to leave for the United States soon and meet for talks with President Reagan? Must his visit be accompanied by tension? The U.S. spokesmen would henceforth be wise if they softened their tone, refrained from exacerbating the atmosphere, and left all the disputed issues from the tete-a-tete between Begin and Reagan.

THE JERUSALEM POST writes that it seems that the present Israeli Government is determined to persist in its hardline policy which would preclude the broadening or even continuation of the peace process. There are already voices in the U.S. Congress claiming that Israel's allocations for new settlements ought to be deducted from the annual U.S. economic aid package. But this is only the beginning of a collision course between Jerusalem and Washington, the paper says. Will Begin's government come to its senses only when Washington decides to adopt harsher measures in response to a policy that can only increase Israel's almost total isolation?

HATZOFE says that Husayn has declared several times that he would not join the negotiating table without the prior permission of the PLO. There is a wide gap between his positions, as he has expressed them during the past several days, and the Labor Party's Jordanian option. Husayn rejects both the Alon plan and the possibility of territorial compromise, and supports the establishment of a Palestinian state in Judaea and Samaria. The time has come for the Labour Party to wise up and disabuse itself of its illusions on this matter.

'AL HAMISHMAR writes that it has now become clear that the possibility of Husayn's joining President Reagan's initiative and expressing willingness to participate in negotiations on the territories' future is most real. There is more than a little evidence that there is a U.S.-Jordanian agreement on this matter, and Husayn's recent appearances are clear testimony to this.

This is the nightmare Begin fears. The Herut leader who, the paper says, is closed to any political move that does not make possible the annexation of Judaea and Samaria, can no longer claim that there is no one to talk with. Therefore, when there is someone to talk with on the Arab side, Begin does his utmost to show that there is no one to talk with in Jerusalem.

AL-ANBA' says that after the conclusion of the Lebanon war, and with the opening of the negotiations over evacuating all foreign forces, Egypt and Israel must renew their dialogue and recall that the continued separation and the erosion of the normalization are liable to jeopardize everything that has so far been achieved at a fairly high cost.

IDF OFFICER CONVICTED OF KILLING ARAB YOUTH

TA070733 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 7 Nov 82

[Text] An Israeli army officer has been convicted of killing an Arab youth 7 months ago during a disturbance in Karf Si'r, near Hebron. The officer was convicted of negligence and given a 4 month suspended sentence. The officer and three other soldiers chased two Arab youths who refused to stop and fired shots at their legs, but one of the bullets killed a youth. The court said that the order to open fire was a mistake, but it took into account the fact that the officer was trying to protect his soldiers and had an outstanding previous record.

THREE INJURED IN HERZLIYYA BOMB ATTACK 8 NOV

TA081001 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 0952 GMT 8 Nov 82

[Text] A bomb was hurled at around 1100 from a passing car at the central synagogue in Herzliyya. Three people were injured and received first aid there by the Magen David Adom personnel; two of them were transferred to the Me'ir hospital in Kefar Sava for additional treatment.

BRIEFS

POPULATION STATISTICS -- At the end of October 1982, Israel's population was 4,041,000 inhabitants, of whom about 83 percent are Jews; 13 percent Muslims, and about 2.5 percent are Christians and about 1.5 percent are Druze and others. This information was reported on 2 November at a news conference given by Prof Moshe (Syrkin), who presented statistical Annual No 33. [Tel Aviv HA'ARETZ in Hebrew 3 Nov 82 p 6 TA]

RISE IN UNEMPLOYMENT -- The unemployment service's Research and Data Department has registered a rise of 2,800 in the number of jobs seekers in October. The number of job seekers has thus reached 36,900 compared with 34,100 in September. Some 19,000 jobs offerings were registered last month compared with 16,100 in September. [Tel Aviv DAVAR in Hebrew 4 Nov 82 p 4 TA]

ALGERIA

PRESS STATEMENT ON VISIT OF CAPE VERDE PRESIDENT

LD051550 Algiers Domestic Service in Arabic 1200 GMT 5 Nov 82

["Text" of the press statement issued 5 November following the visit to Algeria by President of Cape Verde Aristides Pereira]

[Text] At the invitation of His Excellency Brother Chadli Bendjedid, president of the Democratic and Popular Republic of Algeria and secretary general of the FLN Party, His Excellency Aristides Pereira, president of the Republic of Cape Verde and secretary general of the African Party for the Independence of Cape Verde, paid an official visit to Algeria from 2 to 4 November 1982. During his visit His Excellency President Aristides Pereira had talks alone with His Excellency President Chadli Bendjedid in a friendly atmosphere dominated by sincerity and understanding. The open talks were an opportunity to study relations between the two countries and the ways and means capable of guaranteeing their development in accordance with the political desire expressed by the two governments. In this context both sides agreed to redouble their contacts with the aim of deepening the mutual benefit of the two fraternal peoples. In this context they signed an agreement on setting up a joint commission on cooperation between Algeria and Cape Verde.

Also during these talks an in-depth study of the international situation was made, and both sides showed extreme interest in the situation in Africa and the Middle East. As regards the serious problems facing our continent, Algeria and Cape Verde expressed the conviction that the African countries will not be slow in finding just solutions to them with the aim of protecting and consolidating the OAU in its capacity as an irreplaceable means. Also both sides renewed on this occasion their strong adherence to the principles and ideals of the OAU Charter and condemned the intentions aimed at creating regions of confrontation in the African Continent. In this context both sides welcomed the sense of responsibility and the grasp of the basic interests of African unity by the Saharan Democratic Arab Republic which is voluntarily absenting from itself the upcoming 19th OAU summit. Both sides noted that such a decision should push the African states ro redouble their efforts to find a speedy and final solution to the problem of the Western Sahara through direct talks between Morocco and the Saharan Domestic Arab Republic within the context of respect for the OAU Charter.

As regards South Africa, both presidents expressed their absolute solidarity with the people of South Africa in their struggle against racial discrimination. Also, both presidents confirmed their solidarity with the frontline states which are subjected to aggressions from the South Africa regime. Both sides also referred to the struggle waged by the people of Namibia under the leadership of SWAPO, their sole legitimate representative. They also referred to their adherence to, respect for and immediate implementation of the UN resolutions and recommendations concerning the independence of this state.

As regards the Middle East, the two presidents note that any settlement should be based on the satisfaction of the national and legitimate rights of the Palestinian people, including their right to set up a state under the PLO, their sole legitimate representative, in addition to Israel's withdrawal from all the occupied Arab territories. The two sides expressed anxiety at the current situation in the world, characterized by increased tension and the resort to pressures and threats and the consolidation of military alliances. In this serious sphere, the countries noted that nonalignment is the basic framework for liberation, bringing peoples together and the creation of new international relations on the basis of equality, development and the preservation of peace and security in the world.

President Aristides Pereira and the delegation accompanying him expressed their thanks and gratitude to the people of Algeria for the warm welcome accorded them during their stay in Algeria. President Pereira invited President Chadli Bendjedid to pay an official visit to Cape Verde. The invitation was accepted with gratitude and the date will be fixed later.

MOROCCO

HASSAN SPEECH ON GREEN MARCH ANNIVERSARY

LD070144 Rabat Domestic Service in Arabic 2203 GMT 6 Nov 82

[Speech by King Hassan II on the seventh anniversary of the Green March -- place not given -- live]

[Excerpts] The Sahara is Moroccan and can be nothing else but Moroccan. None of us could, now or in the future, think that our country is living in peace and security if the Sahara is taken away from us to become a starting point for trouble and disorder.

Mr dear people, our enemies must realize that the issue for us is an issue of glory, history, rights and destiny. I advise our enemies from the bottom of my heart to refrain from what they are doing.

I say this when Africa is about to hold its summit conference in Tripoli. I hope this meeting will take place because Africa has been complaining in the last few months of disunity in our ranks and of division in our region and on our continent. I hope this summit will meet and the legal and legislative barriers which have been preventing its meeting will be removed and legitimacy returned to its rightful place. If the legislative and legal barriers are removed, Morocco will be present with its brothers to discuss African affairs. [Words indistinct], the Sahara did not remain in the hands of the summit, but the summit has taken it upon itself to put the Sahara in the reliable hands of the committee which was entrusted to implement what was unanimously agreed upon in Nairobi. We have a strong hope we will reach a solution to the Saharan problem as soon as possible. We have a strong hope that tranquillity will return to this part of our continent.

I personally hope -- when I say I hope, I speak for the Moroccan Arab, African and Muslim people -- we all hope the situation and conditions will exist so Morocco, Algeria, and Mauritania, all of which belong to the Arab Maghreb, the African community and the Arab community, will be able to join forces with those of their brethren in the east, with those of their Palestinian brethren, with the homeless whose land has been usurped, so we can regain our glory and our rights.

Our call stems from the heart, because we have full faith in the legitimacy of our cause. Our door is open and we are ready to make any possible rapprochement because our (?counsel) is lawful. These whose (?counsel) is lawful and whose cause is just, cannot be burdened by complexities.

We are ready to meet, to deliberate and to discuss, [words indistinct] and to overcome urgent situations, to discuss and investigate the future for the the coming generations and the peoples of the region, repeating always the purity of our intentions.

On the other hand, we also repeat that we, if need be, will continue the war and continue the struggle for centuries and centuries, because as I said, first of all, it is a matter of rights; second, it is a matter of history; and third it is vital to the destiny of our country and our people and of balance in the region.

Let us make the seventh anniversary of the march an anniversary for detente, for looking to the future, for joint construction. We Moroccans will also make it one of the bases of our security and one of the bases for our continuity and for the peace of our people in the coming centuries.

We are not evading any responsibilites. The Africans, dear friends from the East and the West, Arabs and non-Arabs have persistently asked us to accept the principle of referendum. Although we had rejected it, in response to everyone's will and in order to remind everyone of their responsibility, we accepted in Nairobi the principle of referendum and ceasefire. Since then we have been waiting for the green light to start the process of cease-fire and then the process of referendum. If there have been delays or postponements, they cannot under any circumstances, be attributed to us.

I would like to say this as [word indistinct] at the doors of the African summit conference. Under no circumstances can delays and postponements be attributed to us because regarding this we are awaiting the committee, which came from Nairobi, to say that tomorrow the ceasefire will begin and the day after to say this is the date for the referendum which will be carried out under the circumstances and the conditions agreed on. We are waiting for the green light from the specialist committee which came from Nairobi. I would like to repeat that if there have been delays or postponements, they can not be attributed to us or [word indistinct] to our responsibility or our bad intention.

One could ask what will happen to those who said no -- and they are minority of the minorities of the minorities -- or what will happen to those Moroccans who fought their Moroccan brethren. I will tell them that Hassan II, the king of Morocco and its servant, the son of Mohamed V, was brought up in his father's school and his father was brought up in the school of the Prophet, this pure grandfather. I will tell them that I will treat you the way you would be treated by a generous brother, and you will be freed by a generous brother.

[Words indistinct] this does not only (?apply) to those concerned with the matter, nor to those who pushed them into what they did. Even the African countries which recognized them, cooperated with them or dealt with them can rest assured. [passage indistinct]

My dear people, I thought it necessary, as we are on the eve of the African meeting, to concentrate my speech on the African climate and to remind everyone, whether one country or a group of countries, of their responsibilities and Morocco's at their head. Morocco has an African responsibility. If the right conditions are provided, Morocco will regard it as its duty to attend the conference. This is Morocoo's responsibility and Morocco does not evade its responsibilities. We shall attend the conference and we shall discuss the other problems.

Morocco with its Arab brethen, including many African states, is (?committed) to finding a peaceful way out of a ferocious war that has lasted 40 years. Yes, the Arab countries do not possess Solomon's ring and do not think or dream that it could end a war that has lasted 40 years in a month or two. However, the Arab countries, including Morocco and the African Arab countries, which include Mauritania, Morocco, Algeria, Tunis, Libya, Egypt, Somalia, Djibouti and Sudan, must stand on their own feet to assist the Arab countries in the Asian Continent to play this role, the preparatory role and then the role of true courage, which is to embark on the phase of peace with justice, dignity and honor.

If we silence all the (?antagonism) between us and if we can bury the false problems which exist between the Arab African countries, we will truly be independent and able to exercise our sovereignty and our international (?wisdom), and to exercise our right and duty to seek the path of peace which will be beneficial first to Arabs and secondly to the international community.

KENYA

PRESIDENT MOI MEETS WITH SOVIET DELEGATION

EA060042 Nairobi Domestic Service in English 1400 GMT 5 Nov 82

[Text] H.E. President Daniel arap Moi has called on industrialized nations to offer Kenya opportunities in the training of skilled manpower. President Moi was speaking to members of the Soviet Union delegation to the current international communications conference who called on him at State House this morning. He said that Kenya was currently exploring ways and means of improving its technical cooperation with developed nations and any aid in this respect will be greatly appreciated. The president expressed his gratitude to the Soviet Union for the technical aid it has so far extended to Kenya, but he appealed for more assistance, especially to Kenyan post graduate students who want to specialize in technologies relevant to our local needs. Saying that modern telecommunications facilities have helped to improve relations among nations, the president called on the Soviet Union to allow free flow of information between the developed and the developing nations for the betterment of human life.

Introducing the Russian delegation, the Soviet Ambassador to Kenya, Dr Miroshnichenko, reiterated his country's readiness and willingness to help developing nations through exchange programs, especially in the fields of the economy, culture and technology. He invited the Government of Kenya to present a tangible proposals to Moscow for the realization of such assistance and cooperation. The Soviet delegation was led by Mr (Zurabel). Present during the discussions were the managing director of the Kenya Posts and Telecommunications Corporations, Mr Kipng'eno arap Ng'eny, and the director of the ITU [International Telecommunication Union] conference, Mr Philip Okundi.

UGANDA

PRESIDENT OBOTE SENDS CONGRATULATIONS TO BREZHNEV

EA071556 Kampla Domestic Service in English 1400 GMT 7 Nov 82

[Text] President Milton Obote has said he is confident that the ties of friendship and all-round cooperation between Uganda and the Soviet Union will grow stronger each passing day for the benefit of the people of the two countries. In a message of congratulations to President Brezhnev on the 65th anniversary of the October Revolution, Dr Obote added that the Uganda Government has no doubt that under Brezhnev's leadership the Soviet Union would strive even harder to contribute to the cause of international peace and security and to the struggle for freedom and independence of the oppressed people all over the world.

'DISSIDENTS' MEET IN NAIROBI TO PLAN 'COUP'

EA051820 Kampala Domestic Service in English 1700 GMT 5 Nov 82

[Text] Uganda dissidents converge in Nairobi for a meeting to discuss the violent overthrow of Uganda Government. Among those who have already arrived in Nairobi for the meeting are Yusufu Lule; Bwengye, [former Democratic Party secretary general]; (Bujunjira) Mutyaba, ambassador to Cairo [name as heard]. Other Ugandans [words indistinct] to attend are Njuba, [legal adviser to Uganda People's Movement]; Professor (Kanyorizi); (?Professor) (Njiraw); and (Ratega). Recently, a group of these have been going around Western capitals trying to raise funds for purchasing arms and hiring mercenaries for attempting to overthrow the Government of Uganda. The Uganda security forces, however, (?publicly worry) about coups and policies whose main purpose is to raise money and live luxuriously by deceit.

CAMEROON

AHIDJO RESIGNATION DUE TO 'HEALTH PROBLEMS'

AB051203 Paris AFP in French 1032 GMT 5 Nov 82

[Text] Yaounde, 5 Nov (AFP) -- It was learned from an authorized source in Yaounde today that the resignation of Cameroonian President Ahmadou Ahidjo is due to health problems coupled with "a certain amount of weariness" of power.

According to the same source, on two occasions within the last 2 weeks the head of state appeared "worn out," during an official ceremony and a cabinet meeting.

On 21 October, while presiding over the second session of the Council for Higher Education and Research, Mr Ahidjo experienced "serious difficulties" of speech when addressing the meeting. "The president coughed often, his voice was monotonous and he appeared very tired," the same source reports.

Four days later, the head of state experienced the same physical difficulties during a cabinet meeting. According to official sources in Yaounde, it is merely indicated that "health problems are likely" to be behind the president's decision.

President Ahidjo, who had pursued his normal activities during the past few months, going abroad frequently, returned from France Wednesday evening after a private visit. He had left Cameroon on 27 October at the end of the official visit to the Cameroonian capital by Col Obiang Nguema, head of state of Equatorial Guinea.

The announcement of his resignation was felt like a real "bereavement." In Yaounde, people lost their exuberance after hearing the radio announcement, says one of the inhabitants of the capital.

There was not the slightest hint in the past weeks about the possible resignation of Mr Ahidjo. The surprise was total even for Cameroonian politicians and diplomats stationed in Cameroon.

The Cameroonian capital resumed its usual activities today. The people were going about their normal business, and the crowds hurried as usual to the main market. No soldiers were in sight in the streets of Yaounde.

Just as the day before, the national radio did not alter its programs. It played pop music. More than 12 hours after the announcement of the resignation, no comment had been made on the head of state's retirement. The national radio repeats the president's short statement in its major newscasts in French and English.

On Friday morning, the national daily CAMEROON TRIBUNE devoted its front page to the decision without comment. A photograph of President Ahidjo can be seen above the full text of the statement and on his left is Prime Minister Paul Biya, who will succeed him on Saturday in conformity with the Cameroonian Constitution.

An official ceremony will take place in Yaounde on Saturday morning, reliable sources state. The prime minister will take the oath before representatives of the Supreme Court. The presence of the head of state at the ceremony is not compulsory, the same source adds.

The new head of state will carry out his functions until 1985, when new presidential elections will take place. The mandate of President Ahidjo, who was reelected for the fifth time in April 1980, was to expire in 3 years.

Ahidjo Remains Party President

AB051838 Yaounde Domestic Service in English 1800 GMT 5 Nov 82

[Excerpt] Prime Minister Paul Biya will tomorrow morning formally take over as president of the United Republic of Cameroon from President Ahmadou Ahidjo whose resignation takes effect at 1000. President Ahidjo, who has ruled Cameroon since 1958, announced his resignation as head of state last night. He however remains the national president of the Cameroon National Union Party, CNU.

BIYA SPEECH AT SWEARING-IN CEREMONY 6 NOVEMBER

AB061115 Yaounde Domestic Service in French 0908 GMT 6 Nov 82

[Speech by Paul Biya at his swearing-in ceremony as president of the republic -- intercepted in progress]

[Text] [Words indistinct] I need to pay a great and glowing tribute -- a tribute marked with deference and admiration -- to a dignified and prestigious son of this country, father of the Cameroonian nation, artisan of its unity and its development, President Ahmadou Ahidjo, who proved to us to be a giant of Cameroonian history, of African history and in short, of history. As such, his brilliant career as a statesmen remains for all Cameroonians a source of pride and an example of commitment and patriotism. Before you and before the nation, at a time when he leaves his high office with dignity and honor, on my own behalf and on behalf of the entire nation, I wish to express our warmest congratulations and assure him of our loyalty and affection. [applause] Surely there is no better way of showing him our affection and loyalty than to follow his example and to follow in his footsteps.

Furthermore, on the occasion of this swearing-in ceremony, I would like to state that the action of the years ahead will be guided by the dual symbol of commitment and loyalty; a constitutional commitment and the reaffirmation of the oath that I have just taken. With the help of all Cameroonian men and women and as president of the republic, head of state and head of government, I intend to discharge the sacred duty incumbent on me by virtue of the constitution, namely to ensure that it is respected and to safeguard the national independence, sovereignty, security and unity and to conduct the affairs of the republic.

My illustrious predecessor never failed in that duty and I shall not fail. Regarding our political loyalty, it is to one man, His Excellency Ahmadou Ahidjo, and to one people, the Cameroonian people, and their policies.

These policies have existed since the inception of the Cameroonian National Union and their application and results have made Cameroon a haven of peace, unity, stability, justice and progress in a world which is at grips with the horrors of instability, violence and shortages. I recall these policies because the circumstances so demand and because I wish to endorse them. Within the country these policies are and remain: national unity and independence; peace; economic, social and cultural development through planned liberalism; and self-reliant development, social justice and control. At the African level they are: noninterference in the internal affairs of states, respect for territorial sovereignty and integrity, African unity and solidarity, the resolute and the irreversible struggle against the last bastions of colonialism and apartheid in southern Africa and the development of the continent. At the international level they are: peace among nations, nonalignment, I mean genuine nonalignment and cooperation, I mean an improved cooperation from the point of view of a new, more equitable and more stable world economic order.

Our foreign policy includes respect for our commitments and our attachment to international organizations, specifically the customs and economic union of Central Africa, the OAU, the Nonaligned Movement and the United Nations. This respect and commitment remains constant.

Distinguished members of Parliament and members of the Supreme Court, these are the orientations which will continue to guide the action of the government of the republic throughout the present term of office.

The great and enormous task of national construction which has been well planned and well executed by His Excellency Ahmadou Ahidjo is a task for each and everyone and must remain so. In these trying times in which we live, this implies strict management and perseverance in our efforts as well as vigilance against internal and external action and maneuvers aimed at demoralization, demobilization or destabilization.

I therefore solemnly call on all Cameroonian men and women to reaffirm through their action their dedication to this great work of unity, peace and progress and to resolutely maintain their dedication, with the legitimate ambition to remain a great nation, a united and hard-working nation, a nation aspiring to prosperity and justice, a nation with faith in its future and a nation that jealously guards the control of its destiny inside and outside its borders. [applause]

As far as I am concerned, with the trust and collaboration of all, I can assure you that I shall work with the full strength of my patriotism and my commitment. Long live Cameroon. [applause]

PRESIDENT PAUL BIYA NAMES NEW CABINET MEMBERS

AB070845 Paris AFP in English 0430 GMT 7 Nov 82

[Text] Yaounde, Nov. 7 (AFP) -- Cameroon's new president, Paul Biya, shortly after appointing Economy and Planning Minister Maigari Bello Bouba prime minister Saturday night, made one addition to his government and shuffled six ministers into different posts, it was reported here.

The change that drew the most attention was the naming of presidential Secretary-General Samuel Eboua as minister of agriculture.

Mr. Eboua's deputy, Sadou Daoudou, replaces him in the key post of secretary general.

The newcomer to the Cabinet is Tori Limangana, appointed deputy minister of economy and planning.

The complete list of Mr. Biya's government follows:

President:	Paul Biya
Prime minister:	Maigari Bello Bouba
Foreign affairs (minister of state):	Paul Dontsop
Armed Forces (minister of state):	Abdoulaye Maikano
Finance:	Gilbert Ntang
Justice:	Gilbert Andze Tsoungui
Post and telecommunications:	Bombo Njoya
Territorial administration:	Victor Ayissi Mvodo
Economy and planning:	Pierre Desire Engo
Labor and pensions:	Felix Tonye Mbog
Information and culture:	Guillaume Bwelle
Presidental affairs:	Joseph Charles Doumba
State inspector and administrative reform:	Christian Songwe Bongwa

Education:	Rene Ze Nguele
Public health:	Athanase Eteme Oloa
Transport:	Albert Ngome Kome
City planning and housing:	Hamadou Moustapha
Parliamentary relations:	Emmanuel Egbe Tabi
Social affairs:	Delphine Tsanga
Equipment:	Thomas Dakayi Kamga
Agriculture:	Samuel Eboua
Livestock, fishing:	Luc Ayang
Civil service:	Youssoufa Daouda
Mines and energy:	Philemon Yang
Youth and sports:	Andre Ngongang Ouandji
Deputy min. agriculture:	Salomon Mfor Ngwei
Deputy min. finance:	Pierre Hele
Deputy min. economy and planning:	Tori Limangana
Presidential secretary general:	Sadou Daoudou (rank of minister)
Deputy secretary general:	Daniel Kamgueu (rank of minister)
Minister of state, foreign affairs [as received]:	Aminou Oumarou

Cabinet Shows 'Ethnic Balance'

AB071054 Paris AFP in English 1036 GMT 7 Nov 82

[By Bernard Degioanni]

[Text] Yaounde, Nov 7 (AFP) -- Last night's partial Cabinet reshuffle by new Cameroon President Paul Biya the day of his investiture shows his concern with grasping the reins of state while doing nothing hasty to upset the ethnic balance at the top.

The seven changes out of 29 ministries are, with one exception, in line with Mr. Biya's investiture speech promising to remain faithful to the work of "construction and national unity" carried out by his predecessor, Ahmadou Ahidjo, whose surprise resignation was announced Thursday night.

Only one new face, Tori Limangana, appears as deputy planning and economy minister. The rest merely change jobs, but the promotion of Maigari Bello Bouba to the prime minister's office in place of Mr. Biya is seen as a rejection of the real number two in the old Cabinet, Samuel Eboua.

Mr Bouba moves up from head of the Planning and Economy Ministry, while Mr. Eboua is downgraded from the key post of secretary general to the presidency to be minister of agriculture. He is replaced by a northerner, Sadou Daoudou.

Mr. Bouba, too, is a northerner, from the same area as ex-president Ahidjo, and his appointment is seen here as compensation for the succession as head of state of Mr. Biya, who comes from the south.

This balancing act means Mr. Biya does not have to get involved in negotiations with leaders of the two main ethnic groups, the Foulbe in the north and the Bamileke in the west.

The leading northerners in Mr. Ahidjo's regime indicated today, without making a public statement, that they would be fully supporting the new head of state.

Mr. Bouba, 35, first entered the government as deputy secretary general to the presidency in 1975, at the same time that Mr. Biya was named prime minister.

It was also noted here that the new president has not changed any of the leading ministers. Paul Dontsop stays at Foreign Affairs, Abdoulaye Maikano at Defence and Victor Ayissi Mvodo in the Interior Ministry.

CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC

PRESIDENT KOLINGBA BEGINS VISIT TO PYONGYANG

For Pyongyang media reportage on President Kolingba's visit to the DPRK, including speeches at a banquet hosted by DPRK President Kim Il-song, see the North Korea section of the 8 November Asia & Pacific DAILY REPORT.

GABON

GOVERNMENT HOPES FOR IMPROVED TIES WITH CAMEROON

AB070908 Paris AFP in French 1449 GMT 6 Nov 82

[Text] Libreville, 6 Nov (AFP) -- Gabon hopes that Mr Paul Biya's accession to the presidency of the Republic of Cameroon will help to "ease" relations between the two countries, it was learned in Libreville yesterday from informed sources.

Gabon, which together with Cameroon constitutes a strong link in the central African region, hopes in particular that the proposed economic community of central African states, of which Gabonese President Omar Bongo is the main promoter, will "at long last" be able to take shape. This proposal, it is noted in Libreville, did in fact meet with reluctance from the former President Ahmadou Ahidjo, who apparently took offense at the initiative taken by his Gabonese counterpart.

Besides the Francophone countries in central Africa (Cameroon, Chad, the CAR, Gabon and Congo), the new proposal provides for admission to the future community of a Spanish-speaking and a Portuguese-speaking state, namely Equatorial Guinea and Angola, as well as Zaire. In fact, it is an extension of the present Customs and Economic Union of Central Africa (UDEAC).

This proposal was discussed at length during the last UDEAC summit which was held in December 1981 in Libreville. It is pointed out, however, that Mr Biya represented Cameroon at that summit. And, it is said, the former Cameroonian prime minister listened attentively to the proposal. There was no official reaction from Gabonese officials to Ahmadou Ahidjo's surprise resignation. The national daily, L'UNION, werely published the information without comment.

Many observers feel, however, that the final withdrawal of Ahmadou Ahidjo from the political scene should promote the establishment of a "more open" dialogue between Libreville and Yaounde.

A secret rivalry between Mr Bongo and Mr Ahidjo over influence in central Africa appeared to obstruct bilateral relations from time to time, it is alleged. Henceforth, Mr Bongo -- the sole "historic leader," along with Zairian President Mobutu Sese Seko, still in power in central Africa -- will face a "competent technocrat" in the person of Paul Biya. Apparently Gabonese leaders are pleased about this.

ZAIRE

CABINET RESHUFFLED; NEW PRIME MINISTER NAMED

MB060759 Johannesburg International Service in English 0630 GMT 6 Nov 82

[Text] President Mobutu Sese Seko of Zaire has reshuffled his government and has appointed a new prime minister.

The official Zaire News Agency says the Zairian ambassador to Belgium, Mr Kengo wa Dondo, replaces Mr Udjuu, who has been prime minister since last October.

Zaire's ambassador to the United Nations, Mr Kamanda wa Kamanda, takes over as ministers of foreign affairs from Mr Yoka Mangono.

A report from Kinshasa says the changes in the Cabinet, which include the abolition of the post of deputy prime minister, have been made to ensure stability and stronger government action on economic issues.

Mobutu Signs Five Ordinances

AB051541 Kinshasa AZAP in French 1430 GMT 5 Nov 82

[Text] Kinshasa, 5 Nov (AZAP) -- Citizen Mobutu Sese Seko, founding president of the MPR and president of the republic, on Friday signed five ordinances on the appointments of members of the Executive Council and of secretaries of state, the creation of the Office of Secretary General for Sports and Leisure, the appointment of a secretary general for sports and leisure and that of a regional president of the MPR and regional governor respectively. Here is the full text of these ordinances:

Ordinance No 82-173 of 5 November 1982 on the appointment of members of the Executive Council.

The founding president of the MPR and president of the republic, in accordance with the Constitution, especially Articles 36, 42, 45 and 99, decrees:

Article 1: The duties of state commissioner for national defense, territorial security and war veterans will be performed by the founding president of the MPR and president of the republic.

Article 2:

First state commissioner:	Citizen Kengo Wa Dondo
1. Territorial administration:	Citizen Munongo Mwendi Misiri
2. Foreign affairs and international cooperation:	Citizen Kamanda Wa Kamanda
3. Justice:	Citizen Vundune Te Pemako
4. Information, culture and arts:	Citizen Kande Dzambulate
5. Finance and budget:	Citizen Namwisi Ma Nkoy
6. Agriculture, rural development and environment:	Citizen Kamitatu Massamba
7. Economy, industry and external trade:	Citizen Nyembo Shabani
8. Portfolio:	Citizen Pay Pay Wa Kasige
9. Mines and energy:	Citizen Umba Kamitala
10. Public works and territorial development:	Citizen Makolo Jib-layi
11. Transport and communications:	Citizen Inonga Lokongo Lome
12. Land affairs:	Citizen Yoka Mangono
13. University and higher education:	Citizen Sampasa Kaweta Milombe
14. Primary and secondary education:	Citizen Ndolela Si Ki Konde
15. Scientific research:	Citizen Mabika Kalanda
16. Public health social welfare:	Citizen Mongagba Ngbuka
17. Civil service:	Citizen Kilolo Musampa Lubemba
18. Labor and social security:	Citizen Managa Dintoka Pholo
19. Posts and telecommunications:	Citizen Mata Nkumu Wa Bowango
20. General commissioner for planning:	Citizen Bokana Wiondangela
21. General commissioner for sports and leisure:	Citizen Tshobo Ngona

Article 4 [as received]: All former statutes which are contrary to this present ordinance are hereby abrogated.

Article 5: The present ordinance takes effect on the date of its signing.

Ordinance No 82-174 of 5 November 1982 on the nomination of secretaries of state of the departments.

The founding chairman of the MPR and president of the republic, in accordance with the Constitution, with special reference to article 36, 42 and 45, in accordance with the Statute-law No 73-023 of 4 July 1973 on the status of officials of the state public services as modified on this day, in accordance with Statute No 78-156 of 18 April 1978 completing and modifying Statute No 73-216 of 25 July 1973 which determines the organization and the organic framework of the state public services including the services of national education, the administrative services of the legislative council and the judicial services, decrees:

Article 1: The following have been appointed secretaries of state:

National defense:	Vice Admiral Lomponda Wa Botende
Veterans:	Gen Dikuta Ebilansang Kambing
Territorial administration:	Citizen Bongo Lega
Foreign affairs:	Citizen Pendje Demodetdo
International cooperation:	Citizen Lengema Dulia Yubasa Makanga
Justice:	Citizen Ilumba Mwasa Wa Lupupu
Information:	
Culture and arts:	Citizen Elongo Pene Ongala
Finance:	Citizen Djamboleka Loma Okitangana
Budget:	Citizen Mbombo Engondo
Agriculture:	Citizen Mwamba Ndumba
Rural development and environment:	Citizen Mukala Wa Mukala
Economy, industries and external trade:	Citizen Mbatshi Batsha
Mines and energy:	Citizen Kimasi Matuiku Basaula
Public works and territorial administration:	Citizen Kibangula Kia Makonga
Transport and communications:	Citizen Lundu Bilengu
Real estate affairs:	Citizen Mbamba Ganga
Higher and university education:	Citizen Samba Kaputo
Primary education:	Citizen Nzali Lopembe
Secondary education:	Citizen Masegabio Nzanzu
Labor and social security:	Citizen Kisololeke Wamba
General planning commission:	Citizen Ilunga Ilukamba

Article 2: All former statutes which are contrary to this present statute, which comes into force on the date of its signing, are hereby abrogated.

Ordinance No 82-175 of 5 November 1982 concerning the creation of an Office of General Commissioner for Sports and Leisure:

In accordance with the constitution, especially article 36 and 42, the founding chairman of the MPR, president of the republic decrees:

Article 1: The creation within the executive council of the Office of a General Commissioner for Sports and Leisure, placed under the authority of a general commissioner appointed by the founding chairman of the MPR and president of the republic.

Article 2: The Office of the General Commissioner for Sports and Leisure is vested with all the powers and terms of references of the Department for Sports and Leisure.

Article 3: All previous and contrary statutes to the present decree, which enters into force as of the date it is signed, are hereby abrogated.

Ordinance No 82-176 of 5 November 1982 concerning the appointment of a general commissioner for sports and leisure: In accordance with the Constitution, especially Articles 36, 42 and 45: Considering Ordinance No 82-175 of 5 November 1982 on the creation of an office of a general commissioner for sports and leisure, the founding chairman of the MPR and president of the republic decrees:

Article 1: The appointment of Citizen Tshobo I Ngana as general commissioner for sports and leisure.

Article 2: The present decree enters into force as of the date of its signing.

Ordinance No 82-177 of 5 November 1982 concerning the nomination of a regional chairman of the MPR and governor of the region:

In accordance with the Constitution, especially Articles 39, 41 and 42, the founding chairman of the MPR and president of the republic decrees:

Article 1: The appointment of Citizen Sukadi Bulayi as MPR regional chairman and governor of the region.

Article 2: All previous and contrary provisions to the present status which enters into force as of the date of its signing, are hereby abrogated.

Executive Council Sworn In

AB061418 Kinshasa Domestic Service in French 1130 GMT 6 Nov 82

[Excerpt] Today the new team that emerged following the reorganization of the Executive Council was sworn in. It was a mere formality but it was not merely formal. In fact, it consists of a solemn commitment and profession of faith to the founding MPR chairman and president of the republic and to the Constitution and laws of the Republic of Zaire. Loyalty, commitment and allegiance are key words which shape destiny, words which carry weight. A short while ago, at 1000, at the presidential hut, the swearing-in ceremony of the state commissioners, the commissioners general, the secretaries of state and a regional president of the MPR regional branch was full of the usual color and pomp traditionally attached to this type of ceremony.

Reorganization activities follow the same pattern but they are not all the same. As far as yesterday's reorganization is concerned, the broad guidelines have been laid down by the head of state. The reorganization mainly consists in the abolition of the posts of deputy first state commissioner and assistant executive secretary of the MPR. It also spells the end to the accumulation of the functions of first state commissioner and those of party executive secretary. The reorganization also includes the establishment of a general commissariat for sports. The rest has remained more or less the same.

UPPER VOLTA

ZERBO OUSTED IN COUP BY NCO'S, RANK AND FILE

Zerbo Arrested; Capital Calm

AB071620 Paris AFP in French 1559 GMT 7 Nov 82

[Text] Abidjan, 7 Nov (AFP) -- Col Saye Zerbo, chairman of the Military Committee of Redress for National Progress (CMRPN), as well as several other members of the committee have apparently been arrested following the coup d'etat in Upper Volta, it was learned from a usually well-informed source in Abidjan this afternoon.

The coup d'etat reportedly took place Saturday [6 November] night to Sunday morning (0230 to 0300), at which time shots were heard near the official buildings, it was learned from the same source.

The same source further said that some troops loyal to the former regime were apparently prevented from intervening.

According to the same source, the capital, Ouagadougou, is calm early this Sunday afternoon.

Provisional Council Proclaimed

AB071340 Ouagadougou Domestic Service in French 1305 GMT 7 Nov 82

[Text] Proclamation: On 25 November 1980, an authority called the Military Committee of Redress for National Progress [CMRPN] established itself in Upper Volta. The enthusiasm of the first days after the overthrow of the antipeoples government of the Third Republic was followed by differences, disappointment, hostility and then the total rejection among the ranks of the Upper Voltan masses.

Col Saye Zerbo, his military committee and his government have only reaped the justified sanctions of the people for their adventurous, treacherous policy whose main traits are: intrigue, corruption and the illicit and spectacular acquisition of wealth by the dignitaries, thus aggravating the economic difficulties; the unjust repression of workers and students with deportation orders and arrest warrants and the suppression of individual and collective basic freedoms. This policy was well disguised with demagoguery, lies and all sorts of false propaganda.

Consequently, we the noncommissioned officers and men of the rank and file, grouped within the movement for the salvation of the people, considering the CMRPN to have betrayed the confidence of the people, considering the CMRPN to have misused the support of the soldiers to satisfy their unconfessed personal ends, considering its repressive maneuvers to have made every soldier and every element of the paramilitary forces an agent of terror against the Upper Voltan masses, have decided to dissolve the CMRPN and all its branches.

We are proclaiming, first of all, the creation of a Provisional People's Salvation Council which will govern and legislate by way of ordinances and regular decrees. This Provisional People's Salvation Council is jointly made up of the noncommissioned officers and men of the rank and file on the one hand, and officers on the other. It will be dissolved as soon the soldiers of all ranks and all the units, through the voice of their representative, decide on the nature, the orientation and the structure of a state authority.

Second, apart from political freedom, individual and collective freedoms shall be guaranteed.

Third, external agreements and commitments will be respected.

Long live Upper Volta!

Curfew Ordered; Borders Closed

AB071236 Ouagadougou Domestic Service in French 1221 GMT 7 Nov 82

[Text] Decree No 82/001/CPSP on the imposition of a curfew:

The chairman of the Provisional People's Salvation Council, in view of the declaration of 7 November decrees:

Article 1: As of today, 7 November 1982, a curfew is imposed from 1800 to 0600 throughout the country.

Article 2: All the borders of the country are closed as of today.

Article 3: In the interests of all, the people are called upon to scrupulously respect these measures.

Article 4: The heads of administrative districts and the forces of order are charged with responsibility for seeing to the execution of these present decrees which will be published wherever necessary.

Government Work to Continue

AB072040 Ouagadougou Domestic Service in French 2027 GMT 7 Nov 82

[Text] Decree No 82/003/CPSP [number as heard] -- On the carrying out of current businesses in the various ministries: The chairman of the Provisional People's Salvation Council, in view of the declaration of 7 November 1982, decrees:

Article 1: The secretaries general of the various ministerial departments are charged with carrying out current business.

Article 2: The present decree, which enters into force as of 7 November 1982, will be published in the official journal of the republic.

Decree on Prisoners

AB072105 Ouagadougou Domestic Service in French 2030 GMT 7 Nov 82

[Text] Decree No 82/005/CPSP [number as heard] on the placing under house arrest administrative prisoners: The chairman of the Provisional People's Salvation Council, in view of the declaration of 7 November 1982, decrees:

Article 1: All administrative prisoners previously detained by the Military Committee of Redress for National Progress are hereby placed under house arrest.

Article 2: Failure to comply with this CPSP measure exposes the offender to the highest penalty.

Article 3: The secretary general of the Ministry of Interior and Security is charged with implementing the present decree which enters into force as of the date of its signature.

Ministry Secretaries to Meet

AB080725 Ouagadougou Domestic Service in French 0618 GMT 8 Nov 82

[Communique from the chairman of the Provisional People's Salvation Council, issued 8 November in Ouagadougou]

[Text] All the general secretaries of the ministries are summoned to a meeting at the (Ria) PC [expansion unknown] on the Bobo Dioulasso road today, Monday, 8 November 1982, at 0900.

Military Support Sought

AB080720 Ouagadougou Domestic Service in French 0618 GMT 8 Nov 82

[Text] The Provisional People's Salvation Council requests all soldiers and all the paramilitary forces to fully support it and to remain vigilant.

It also calls on the people to resume work in an orderly and calm atmosphere.

Captain Sankara Not Leader

AB080850 Ouagadougou Domestic Service in French 0830 GMT 8 Nov 82

[Press communique from the Provisional People's Salvation Council, issued 8 November in Ouagadougou]

[Text] Some wrong and baseless reports have presented Capt Thomas Sankara as the strongman of the new regime established in Upper Volta on 7 November 1982. The Provisional People's Salvation Council [CPSP] formally denies these reports which emanate from the imagination of their authors.

It is true that Capt Thomas Sankara and other officers of the same rank had been penalized by Saye Zerbo's regime but their case does not at all constitute a priority for the CPSP which will examine their situation at the appropriate time.

[Signed] The CPSP chairman, Ouagadougou, 8 November 1982

'Number' of Casualties

AB080830 Paris AFP in English 0823 GMT 8 Nov 82

[Text] Naimey, Niger Nov 8 (AFP) -- The coup which overthrew the Upper Voltan Government of Colonel Saye Zerbo yesterday killed or wounded a number of troops on both sides, generally well-informed sources said here today.

Two civilians, including a French woman hit by machine-gun fire as she was driving her car early yesterday, were said to have been wounded accidentally by nervous soldiers. The woman, who has not been named, was reportedly flown to Paris last night, although Ouagadougou airport was closed to normal traffic.

Sources here said that the coup, by non-commissioned officers and ordinary soldiers, was launched around 3:00 a.m. yesterday. There were brisk exchanges of fire round barracks in Ouagadougou as troops loyal to Colonel Zerbo put up a stiff resistance.

By the middle of the day calm was said to have returned to the capital of the former French West African colony, one of the poorest countries in the world.

Today troops, under control of the new self-proclaimed Provisional Council of Popular Salvation, were said to be still guarding public buildings, including the television and radio station, the central telex office and the airport.

All links with other countries were still cut off early today, as radio Ouagadougou again began broadcasting military music, interspersed with repetition of the various communiques put out yesterday.

There was still no indication of who precisely was behind the coup, nor what had happened to Colonel Zerbo.